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The Merry Spring.

I need must sing, my heart is light;
If thine be dull and aching,
Look up, look up, the sky is bright,
And stormy clouds are breaking.
What ho, what ho, the merry Spring!
See, Winter vexed and vanishing;
Who robbed the tyrant of his sting?
Who but the merry, merry Spring.
To life and love awaking.

Away with tears; there be but few
That do not speak of sorrow;
Unless, like sunshine on the dew,
A beam of hope they borrow.
Lo, on the lawn, so newly cropped,
The diamonds that Spring has drooped,
What time the morning star o'er-topped
The eastern hills, and lingering stooped
To bid the day good-morrow.

The Dead Child and the Mocking-Bird.

[The following poem is in no sense a mere fancy. On the contrary, the strange, pathetic incident it commemorates actually occurred not long ago in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, Florida.]

Once, in a land of balm and flowers,
Of rich fruit-laden trees,
Where the wild wreaths from jasmine bowers
Trail o'er Floridian seas,

We marked our Jeannie's footsteps run
Athwart the twinkling glade;
She seemed a Hebe in the sun,
A Dryad in the shade.

And all day long her winsome song,
Her trebles and soft trills,
Would wave-like flow, or silvery low
Die down the whispering rills.

One morn midmost the foliage dim
A dark gray pinion stirs;
And hark! along the vine-clad limb
What strange voice blends with hers?

It blends with hers, which soon is stilled—
Braver the mock-bird's note
Than all the strains that ever filled
The queeniest human throat!

As Jeannie heard, she loved the bird,
And sought thenceforth to share
With her new favorite, dawn by dawn,
Her daintiest morning cheer.

But ah! a blight beyond our ken,
From some fax fevrous wild,
Brought that dark Shadow feared of men
Across the fated child.

It chilled her drooping curls of brown,
It dimmed her violet eyes,
And, like an awful cloud crept down
From vague, mysterious skies.

At last one day our Jeannie lay
All pulseless, pale, forlorn;
The sole sweet breath on lips of death
The fluttering breath of morn;

When just beyond the o'er-curtained room
(How tender, yet how strong!)
Rose through the misty morning gloom
The mock-bird's sudden song.

Dear Christ! those notes of golden peal
Seem caught from heavenly spheres,
Yet through their marvelous cadence steal
Tones soft as chastened tears.

Is it an angel's voice that throbs
Within the brown bird's breast,
Whose rhythmic magic soars or sobs
Above our darling's rest?

The fancy passed—but came once more
When, stolen from Jeannie's bed,
That eve, along the porchway floor
I found our minstrel—dead!

The fire of that transcendent strain
His life-chords burned apart,
And, merged in sorrow's earthlier pain,
It broke the o'erladen heart.

Maiden and bird!—the self-same grave
Their wedded dust shall keep,
While the long low Floridian wave
Moans around their place of sleep.
—*Paul H. Hayne, in Harper's Magazine.*

WITH THE BEST INTENTIONS.

There's no doubt about it that Robinson was a good fellow at heart, and meant well; but it's astonishing what an amount of trouble a man may bring upon himself by undertaking too much for his fellow-creatures. I don't suppose there was another man in our store that took the interest Robinson did in the different wardrobes of his fellow clerks. If a man got a new hat Robinson noticed it right away; wanted to know where it was bought, when and why, and generally concluded by saying that if the purchaser had consulted him he might have made a better bargain. And I've no doubt he would. Robinson would have made it a point to favor him with his influence and experience, both of which were considerable. The same way with coats, or pants, or boots, or anything! But, notwithstanding all this, very few of our boys consulted Robinson in these matters; they generally bought their articles with a reckless indiscrimination that was painful to a man constituted as Robinson was. It seemed hard, when a man took the interest in his fellow-creatures that Robinson did, that his motives should be misconstrued and unappreciated. I remember when I bought that new ulster of mine, I disliked, for some reason or other, to see Robinson. I had a ridiculous aversion to telling him just where I got it, and when, and how much it cost, and what I did with the other one. It was a kindly sympathy on Robinson's part, there's no doubt about that; but it was wasted, so far as our boys were concerned.

"Why don't the fellow mind his own business?" they said. "What does he want to manage other people's concerns for?"

So I was glad when he told me, confidentially, that he was about to be married. I felt then that his interest would be so absorbed in the one object that it would be impossible to diffuse it all over the universe.

Robinson seemed to have found a treasure. Of course everybody thinks so; but I knew that Robinson would know more, and see more, and be less likely to be deceived, than other men, and he had, as I supposed, gained the confidence of the family into which he proposed to marry. I was afraid his projected mother-in-law might object to some of Robinson's ways, but he told me he got on with her splendidly. I thought she was a remarkable woman, not altogether because she got on so well with Robinson, but from Robinson's conversation I imagined she must be very clever.

"The fact is," said Robinson, "we are mutually interested in the same topics. We sit and talk about domestic matters for hours together, while Annie thums over her new piece on the piano, and Mrs. Page has told me, time and again, if there's one thing more than another she admires in my character it's the interest I take in little domestic details that most men despise or hold in utter indifference. You see, Smith, marriage is a sacred obligation."

"Undoubtedly, Robinson."

"And requires study, Smith. I wouldn't have been a successful buyer if I hadn't inquired into all the little intricacies of our line of business."

"You certainly can judge of a good article, Robinson."

"Ah, Smith, the one I've secured now is beyond price. She's just the kind of goods a man wants to rest his eyes upon when he's tired of shams and shoddies. Annie isn't brought up to dazzle and deceive. Her mother has taken great pains to inculcate in her daughter qualifications of mind and character that will make her a good wife and mother. Mrs. Page is an excellent woman, Smith."

"And I suppose her daughter is like her?"

"Well, no, Smith. She can't converse and reason as her mother can, nor has she her mother's appreciative qualities. Annie's mind is less astute."

"Well, she's young yet."

"She's as simple and pliable as a little child. I'm a happy man, Smith."

I was delighted to hear him say so, and told him so, and at the wedding I expressed it as my opinion that his happiness would last. I was charmed with his wife. She seemed such a nice, jolly little creature, so unaffected and simple in her manner, and had a wonderful magnetism about her. She was as plump and round as a little partridge, with big black melting eyes and a pretty little mouth. I can't say I was so much drawn to her mother. She was a fine-looking woman, with a deep voice, and something very firm about the contour of her jaw. Mrs. Page had more of what they call character in her face than her daughter would ever have; but I haven't the admiration for a face with character that some men have. Robinson always said he liked that kind of thing, and he certainly had it in his mother-in-law. Robinson spent the better part of an hour talking with her that night, while I was chatting with his wife. I came away convinced that marriage must be a very pleasant thing, with a little wife like Robinson's, and my bachelor quarters looked exceedingly dingy and forlorn.

I don't know how it was, but I took an extraordinary interest in Robinson's marriage, and was sorry to see a cloud on the matrimonial horizon before six months were over.

"We've gone to housekeeping, you know," said Robinson. "I was afraid Annie would want to board at home with her mother, but Mrs. Page agreed with me it was better to build a little nest of our own. She took the kindest interest in everything, and wanted to go house-hunting with Annie and to help her pick out the furniture. But I had already secured a house, and bought the furniture of friends of mine in the business, who would favor me in prices. As to bed-linen, carpets and things of that sort, I got them here in the store at cost. In heaven's name, Smith, is there any reason why a man shouldn't hire his own house and purchase his own furniture?"

"None whatever," I replied, "unless it may be that his wife desires the same privilege."

"But she didn't Smith. Annie said she was glad to leave it to me. I took the dear little woman in my arms and kissed her, and felt my heart lightened of a very heavy load that somehow had rested there since my last interview with her mother. But Mrs. Page's manner is very unpleasant, Smith—very. I don't want to say that she accuses me of robbing Annie of any legitimate happiness, but she conveys some such impression to my mind, and it makes me feel like a malefactor. I'm so fond of my wife that the thought of depriving her of the smallest joy is mistry to me."

"Well, these little trifles will all come right, Robinson. It isn't as if your mother-in-law lived with you."

"She's only round the corner, Smith. I thought of that when I took the house, that it would be so comfortable for Annie to live near her old home, and have the attention and advice of her mother. As heaven is my judge, Smith, I have tried to take every burden from my wife. I've opened accounts with the neighboring grocer, butcher, baker, and hired an excellent servant. I leave a generous margin for sundries, which I look into rigidly at the first of every month, and settle with the other accounts, when we begin again with a clear fresh record. A woman certainly ought to be happy when she has nothing to do but enjoy herself. I've even persuaded her to put all her little expenses down in my book, so that she knows where every penny of her money goes; and, as I said before, I take care of the household expenses myself. The servant comes to me every morning for orders before I go to business, so that Annie scarcely knows what she's going to have for dinner. Could a man do more than that, Smith?"

"Perhaps he might do less, Robinson. I'm only a miserable bachelor myself, and know nothing about women; but the question is, if you're not erring on the generous side—if you're not taking too much upon yourself."

"A man can't do too much, Smith, for the woman he adores."

Just then a customer came in, and I was glad to get away. Robinson evidently had the best intentions in the world. He loved his wife. He even esteemed his mother-in-law. I never saw a man work so hard in what he considered his line of duty, and so utterly fail to recommend it to others, as poor Robinson. But he began to be brighter and apparently happier. The anniversary of his wedding was close at hand, and he was interested in a gift to his wife.

"I was puzzled what to get," said Robinson. "You see she's got almost everything, Smith; her wedding presents embraced so many little adornments and knickknacks. At last I hit upon a black silk dress—a woman can't have too many, and I can get a bargain down in the store just now. She said she'd rather have the money and buy it outside; but I persuaded her that would be foolish. So she's coming in to choose the trimmings this afternoon, and if she comes while I'm out you'll take care of her, won't you?"

"With pleasure," I said. And it so happened that she did come while Robinson was away, and seemed to bring all the sunshine with her.

I told her that her husband had left her in my care, and begged her to use me in any way that suggested itself to her; that it would be my happiness to serve her.

I suppose there was an honest fervor about this declaration that impressed Mrs. Robinson. It had so happened that I was able to show her some little favors and attentions in return for the many that her husband had done for me. I had told her I was under obligations to Robinson. Of course I didn't explain that it was in his desiring to help me select my hat and coats and boots; it wasn't necessary to enter into these little details, but she understood that a natural gratitude on my part led me to send her in return a few little trifles, like bouquets, or new books, or music, or opera tickets, once in a while. So she knew the declaration of mine that day at the store, that I would be happy to serve her, came straight from my heart.

"You are so good and kind," she said. Then all at once an eager wistfulness leaped into her eyes. "I wish I could dare ask you to do me a favor, Mr. Smith—a very great favor," she said.

"Do," I replied. "I won't abuse your generosity."

"Oh! I wonder if it will be right?" she said, clasping her little gloved hands, and looking up in my face with a charming air of indecision. "I wonder if I ought to do such a thing?"

"The fact that you desire to do it is a proof that it is blameless," I replied.

"I do desire it, ever so much," she said; "and it is perfectly blameless. I've set my heart on giving my husband a present upon our marriage anniversary."

"Is that all, Mrs. Robinson."

"All!" she replied, tapping her foot with her parasol, with an air of vexation. She was looking upon the floor now, and a warm color burned in her cheek. "It's so hard to explain to you," she said. "I don't like to borrow money of mamma, because she don't understand my husband, and makes so many unpleasant remarks, and it's quite a large sum I want for the present. I'm afraid it will cost ten dollars." Here she hesitated, and her color grew more and more vivid.

"Ten dollars isn't a very large sum," I said. I had decided now that she wanted to ask me to lend her the money, but didn't know how to go about it, and I was at loss how to help her. I had two crisp five-dollar bills in my vest pocket, but how to get them into her hand was a problem. In the meanwhile time was flying and Robinson would be back.

"You understand my husband, Mr. Smith. You know how kind and good he is to me. He has told me how he confides in you. You must know he is the dearest, best of husbands."

"Of course I do, Mrs. Robinson. We are like brothers," I said, with intense friendly fervor

"I hate even to deceive him for a moment, Mr. Smith. Of course I shall tell him afterward; but I want to surprise him. I wouldn't care to give him anything if it wasn't a surprise."

"Of course you wouldn't, Mrs. Robinson. Any other way would be so humdrum and commonplace. I know just how you feel about it."

"And my husband is so thoughtful, he is so anxious to relieve me of every care, that he knows just where every penny goes; and, oh dear, it's too bad!"

Big tears gathered in her beautiful eyes; it was too much for me.

"I understand it all, Mrs. Robinson," I blurted out. "Don't fret over such a trifle as this," and I thrust the two five-dollar bills in her hand.

She was on her feet in an instant. White now to her lips, and an awful expression in her eyes of reproach, rage, regret, heaven knows what and all. The five-dollar bills had dropped on the floor.

"Good-morning, sir," she said. "I have been mistaken in you. Please tell my husband I could not wait for him."

She was a little woman, but she seemed about ten feet high as she swept out of our department. Fortunately some foreign cases had effectually screened us from observation. It was some time before I could pick up the bills. I felt stunned, bewildered, and exceedingly humiliated and miserable. I had made an ass of myself in some way, and innocently outraged the feelings of this excellent little woman whom I was most desirous to serve.

When Robinson came back he thought it so strange that his wife hadn't waited for him. He wanted to know when she came, how long she staid; whether she sat down or stood up, or said she'd come in again, and if so, when. At last I was desperate, and went out into the street. Before I knew what I was about I was uptown, and ringing the bell of the brown-stown house that Robinson hired. The servant he had selected came to the door, and showed me into the parlor he had furnished. His wife came right down to me, and the moment she entered the parlor I saw that her good sense and kind heart had gained their own again.

"Not another word, Mr. Smith," she said, when I began pouring out apologies and explanations. "I was myself to blame for it all. I wanted you to sell something of mine for me, and with the money help me to get the present at cost. There, now, that's the whole of it. If I had only told you at once, instead of beating about the bush in that way! But I've given up that idea, because he'd be sure to know if I parted with anything, he's so interested; he'd know if a silver thimble was gone. But I've hit upon another plan, and I'll tell you all about it, if you'd like to hear."

"Of course I'd like to hear," I exclaimed. "You are an adorable little woman to forgive that stupid blunder of mine. I was so miserable to have offended you; and your husband," I added, for I thought I noticed a growing rigidity in her manner from the word "adorable," "we are like brothers, you know, Mrs. Robinson—twin brothers!"

"Well, I'll tell you what I've decided to do, Mr. Smith. I had to take ma into my confidence, for she's going to help me. You know I'm to have a new black silk, and it costs a good deal of money to have it made. Mrs. Jones, my dressmaker, wouldn't do it for less than twenty dollars, and mamma and I will make it ourselves, and take the money we'd have to give Mrs. Jones for the present. That will be really my own money, because I shall earn it—my very own. Isn't it a capital idea?"

"Splendid!" I said; and shortly after I took my leave, thinking all the way down to the store what an amount of trouble Robinson innocently gave that dear little wife of his.

We settled upon a dressing-case for Robinson before I left that day, and Mrs. Robinson and I had to go together to look at the different varieties of these articles, and I didn't want to choose anything in a hurry, and then be sorry afterward; and altogether it was astonishing how absorbed I became in the purchase of that dressing-case. I thought of nothing else.

The anniversary of Robinson's wedding came upon a Saturday evening, and the next morning I was walking in the park, thinking it all over—how happy Robinson must have been when she surprised him with the dressing-case, and what a confoundedly lucky fellow he was anyway. I fell into quite a sentimental mood. I suppose the scene around me had something to do with it. It was one of those delightful mornings in May, when happy ripples run through the grass, and young shrubs burst suddenly into bloom and verdure. Birds sang gayly in the hedges and the air was full of a vague perfume. Some white-winged butterflies flitted by. I took off my hat. Though a little bald, I enjoyed the soft radiance of the sunshine. I began to understand how at certain seasons a man might slip into rhyme, or matrimony.

All at once this celestial silence was broken by an advancing figure. It was Robinson—and alone. His head was bowed, his hat jammed over his eyes; the only part of his face that was at first visible was of an ashen hue. His whole aspect was one of unutterable misery and despair.

"Good heavens, Robinson," I cried, rushing up to him and seizing his arm, "has anything happened to your wife?"

"To my wife? Yes," he said; and I sank into one of the iron benches. I thought she was dead, and was relieved to hear the next sentence. Relieved, though startled.

"My wife has left me, Smith. She's gone home to her mother."

"Left you? Gone home to her mother? Why, wasn't last night your anniversary?"

"Yes; that was how it came about; that was the way I found her out, Smith. She's deceived me—shamefully and persistently deceived me, and yet, miserable wretch that I am," added Robinson, sinking into the seat beside me, and covering his face with his hands, "I love her still."

"You have deceived yourself in some way," I cried, naturally indignant and incredulous. "It is some miserable mistake of your own. I know that your wife is the soul of integrity and honor."

"God bless you, Smith!" he cried, grasping my hand fervently. "Would to heaven I could believe what you say! but the facts are too convincing. Up to yesterday I was the happiest man in the universe. I went home early, and on my way stopped at Mrs. Jones', my wife's dressmaker, to see if her black silk was done."

"What?" I shrieked.

"Her black silk, you know," said Robinson—"the one I told you about. She said at least a dozen times that it was in the dressmaker's hands. I gave her twenty dollars long ago to pay for it, and I thought I'd step in on my way home, so that there would be no disappointment. That was perfectly natural, wasn't it, Smith?"

"Go on," I groaned.

"I went to the dressmaker's, rang the bell; Mrs. Jones came to the door, and she said that she hadn't seen my wife for six months, that she never heard anything about a black silk dress. I was stunned, bewildered. I tried to persuade her she was wrong; she shut the door in my face. I hurried home, naturally vexed and indignant. My wife came to meet me, smiling and fond, Smith—it breaks my heart to think of it. I asked her about the black silk. Was it done? Not quite, she said. Was it at the dressmaker's? Yes. At Mrs. Jones'? And was it to cost twenty dollars? Yes; but why was I so troubled about it?

"'Because, madam,' I cried, 'you have deceived me; I have just stopped at your dressmaker's. She hasn't seen you for six months.'

"My wife turned pale, called to her mamma, and fell back into Mrs. Page's arms in a dead faint.

"Mrs. Page then flew into a violent rage, and abused me shamefully. She used language, Smith, that it is painful to repeat. She called me a sneak and a petty tyrant, a spy and a miser. She declared that her daughter never had a penny that I didn't know when it was coined, and how she spent it; that Annie had no more to do with her own house than a Dutch doll, and the sooner she was out of it the better. She sent my servant for a cab, and before my wife had fully recovered she took her away. I have paced the floor all night, Smith. I shall never go back to the store again. I'm a ruined man—for there's something behind all this, Smith: my servant told me last night that my wife has been in the habit lately of seeing a gentleman, of going out with him and remaining a couple of hours; he is stout and dark, a little bald, and wears spectacles."

I burst out laughing. "That's me!" I cried. "Look at me, Robinson. I'm the man!"

Robinson glared at me in a dazed but desperate way. I saw that he was upon the point of frenzy, and hastened to tell him all about his dressing-case. Before I was half through, he had absolutely thrown his arms about me, and cried like a baby.

"My mother-in-law was right, Smith," he cried. "I have been a sneak and a spy, and perhaps a miser."

"You meant well, Robinson; but it's better to let women manage their own affairs."

"It's better to mind one's own business," said Robinson. "I've been a miserable meddler, and deserve to be punished. Before heaven, Smith, it was with the best intentions."

"I know it, Robinson."

"But I'll never do it again—never! And now let's go after my wife—you and I can explain the thing to Mrs. Page. I don't wonder she hates me, Smith. Poor little Annie! What a life she has led! I wonder she remains fond of me."

"Well, I can vouch for that," I replied, honestly enough; and I persuaded him to stop at home and tidy up a bit, get shaved, and have some breakfast.

"That servant must go," said Robinson, savagely.

"Let your wife hire the next one," I said. And just as I imagined, when we reached Robinson's, there was the dear little woman waiting for him. He fell on his knees at her feet and began his protestations. I thought it best to leave them alone together; but how exceedingly lonely and forlorn my bachelor chambers did look when I reached them!—*Harper's Weekly.*

The First.

In an article on Iowa newspapers the Chariton (Ia.) *atriot* gives these interesting facts:

First newspaper—*Colonial Press*, Boston, 1690.

First political paper—*Journal*, New York, 1733.

First daily paper—*Advertiser*, Philadelphia, 1774.

First religious paper—*Recorder*, Chillicothe, Ohio, 1814.

First agricultural paper—*American Farmer*, Baltimore, 1818.

First commercial paper—*Prices Current*, New Orleans, 1822.

First penny paper—*Morning Post*, New York, 1833.

First independent paper—*Herald*, New York, 1835.

First illustrated paper—*News*, Boston, 1853.

First religious daily—*Witness*, New York, 1870.

First illustrated religious paper—*Weekly*, New York, 1871.

First paper west of the Mississippi—*Republican*, St. Louis, 1808.

First illustrated daily in the world—*Graphic*, New York, 1873.

First Woman's Rights paper—*Lily*, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1847.

The *Lily* was started by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, now an honored resident of Council Bluffs. The *Lily* flourished six years.

Iowa is the fifth State in the Union in the total number of publications; New York leading with 1,239; Pennsylvania, 835; Illinois, 832; Ohio, 653; and Iowa, 510. In the matter of subscriptions, about 200 Iowa papers charge $2.00 per annum; 200, $1.50; and the rest divide up between $1.00, $1.25 and $1.75.

The total number of publications in the United States is placed at 9,723, representing politics, religion, science, commerce, the trades, finance, amusements—in short, every interest, occupation and profession has its organ. The oldest paper now extant in the United States is the *Mercury*, of Newport, R. I., which was established in 1758. The number of newspapers in the world is over twenty-three thousand.

Beaconsfield.

Many anecdotes of the late Earl of Beaconsfield are told around the firesides of High Wycombe by his peasant neighbors. "How is the old man to-day?" said a laborer to the earl's coachman, not knowing that his lordship was inside the carriage. "I'm quite well, thank you," said he, with a merry twinkle in his eye as he popped his head through the carriage window. Overtaken in his own grounds by two intrusive women who did not know him, and who asked whether this was "Dizzie's place," he courteously answered their inquiry and directed them to a place from which they might get a good view of the exterior of the house. The women were considerably nonplussed to learn afterward that they had been addressing the earl himself.

An exchange chronicles the fact that a New York policeman has been promoted for catching a cold.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Making Trees Fruitful.

The question is often asked why thrifty-looking trees don't bear fruit, and a desire expressed that fruit could be had from them. Oftentimes there is too much hurry for fruit in such cases. We have known owners of trees discontented, when, in our opinion, there had been no time lost. A tree hurried into bearing is injured in its growth thereby, as growth does not proceed so rapidly when fruit-bearing is going on. But sometimes it is desirable to have fruit even at the expense of growth, or a tree may be in such rich soil as to keep up a rampant growth too long, and in such cases food must be withheld from the tree in some way. When no other way seems open, root pruning is sometimes resorted to. The supply of food is shortened in that way. Care should be exercised that no large roots should be taken off to endanger the stability of the tree.

Fattening Fowls.

What a different taste a fine, nicely and quickly fatted fowl has when served on the table, compared with one which has been forced to scratch for all its living, and then be consigned to the spit in anything but a fit condition for food! Farmers realize the importance of fattening quickly when feeding beeves for the butcher, yet many do not seem to realize the fact that what holds good with that kind of meat is equally true when applied to fowls. Tenderness and juciness are results of fattening quickly, while mere ordinary flavor and want of tenderness result from letting fowls run until wanted for use on the table. To enable one to fatten fowls or chicks quickly it is absolutely necessary to give such food as will accomplish the purpose best, and to this end we unhesitatingly recommend plenty of milk, in any state from fresh to thick. This should be fed in connection with a grain diet, for one counteracts the other. If kept in a darkened place and fed unsparingly on milk, with grain food in the proper proportions, you will soon have something very choice to set upon your table to your friends, as well as to your family. When milk is fed no water is required for fattening fowls.—*Poultry Yard.*

Potatoes.

In order to have the best success in growing potatoes, and to secure a healthy, vigorous growth and crop free from rot, says Thorburn, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil and plant in rows three feet apart and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows; this will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a very early crop is desired it will be necessary to sprout the potatoes before planting. Cut the potatoes into pieces of any size desirable and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato beetle makes its appearance the vines must be dusted with paris green mixed with about eighty parts of plaster, or, what is better, mix the paris green in water, two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to mix the mixture often or else the paris green will settle at the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Keep goslings and young ducks away from the ponds until they are fledged.

Wheat chaff, wet, and mixed with bran and a little salt makes a good feed for sheep.

White clover is better for sheep than the red, as it is shorter and makes better grazing.

A wash of carbolic soapsuds occasionally will prevent the annoyance of insects to cattle.

The value of agricultural salt as a fertilizer, it would appear, is becoming widely recognized, judging from the steadily increasing demand.

Guinea fowls will keep all bugs and insects of every description off garden vines. They will not scratch like other fowls or harm the most delicate plants.

A neglected, poorly-fed, stinted lamb never recovers, however well-fed afterward, so as to make as good and as large a sheep as it would had it had proper care early. Feed the ewes so that they can supply the lambs with plenty of milk.

The best place for turnips is a spot on which brush has recently been burned. The soil is fresh, cool and moist and the ashes aid not only as a fertilizers for the very elements that turnips require, but it keeps away the fly. Do not sow in a dry time.

Clover is a nitrogeneous and also a potash plant, clover hay containing more of these elements than the best English hay, although the former will not sell for near as much as the latter, consequently clover hay should never be sold off the farm.

Rancid butter may be recovered and sweetened by washing and kneading it well first in new milk, and afterward in cold spring water, butyric acid, on which the rancidity depends, being freely soluble in new milk. The above recipe has been found to answer perfectly.

Strawberry plants cannot be multiplied from the seed, as there is nothing certain about it. Acres might be sowed with the seed, and not a berry be obtained worth cultivating, but in good rich soil a plant will put out runners so that fifty good thrifty plants may be obtained the first season after planting, and twenty-five hundred the second year.

A writer in the *Fruit Recorder* circumvents the ravaging currant worm by allowing no sprouts to grow. He allows but three main stems to a bush, and rubs off all root sprouts when about six inches long. The worms begin with the new growth first; hence, he says, no sprouts, no worms. The fruit also is far finer on plants thus treated, the common red Dutch being nearly as large as the Cherry currant, and a better bearer.

In nearly all soils ashes are beneficial. Their action is manifold; they supply to plants inorganic elements, which they require; they neutralize acids; they act chemically as solvents upon other salts in the soil. They are more beneficial on sandy and gravelly soils than on clay. For plants that contain a large amount of potash and phosphoric acid, as carrots, turnips, potatoes and cabbage, ashes are an essential manure.

Recipes.

SARDINE TOAST.—Place them with some of the oil out of the box between two plates in a hot oven; when thoroughly hot through place on toast cut in long slices the length of the sardine; shake a little cayenne and salt mixed over them, with a gentle squeeze of lemon.

RICH SODA CAKE.—One pound of pulverized loaf sugar, mixed with three-quarters of a pound of sweet butter, the beaten whites of fourteen eggs and two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar sifted with a pound of flour, and lastly, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in half a teacupful of sweet milk and strained; bake immediately.

CREAM CAKES.—Melt as much butter in a pint of hot milk as will make it rich as cream. Mix in flour enough to form a dough (it will probably take one quart), and knead it well, not forgetting to add a pinch of salt. Roll out rapidly on your board several times, cut into small squares, and bake on a griddle. These cakes are considered to be a suitable accompaniment to oyster soup.

FARMERS' FRUIT CAKE.—Soak three cupfuls of dried apples over night in warm water; chop slightly in the morning, and then simmer two hours in two cupfuls of molasses. Add two eggs, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, three-quarters of a cupful of butter, one and a-half teaspoonfuls of soda, flour enough to make rather a stiff batter, say one quart; spice to suit the taste; bake in a quick oven.

A GOOD PLAIN CAKE.—Three-quarters of a pound of butter, ten eggs, one pound of flour, one pound of sugar. Cream the butter, beat the sugar and yolks of the eggs together, then add the well-beaten whites, and lastly stir in the flour. Flavor with the grated rind and juice of one lemon. Bake in a mold, having previously greased it and fitted a paper to the bottom. Bake in a slow, regularly heated oven.

CHEESE-CAKES.—Turn a quart of milk with a spoonful of vinegar over the fire; drain the whey from the curd; rub the latter dry in a cloth; add ten eggs, well beaten, with three-quarters of a pound of butter, and the same of sugar; flavor with lemon, nutmeg and rose-water. Lay some puff-paste in your patty-pans, fill them with the mixture, and bake in a moderated oven.

HOP YEAST.—For good bread three things are needed—good flour, good yeast and great care. To make good yeast: Take eight large potatoes grated, add one cup sugar, one-half cup salt, and tablespoonful ginger; pour over then two quarts water, in which a large handful of hops have been boiled, stirring well; set away till next morning, when it can be put away in airtight cans; I use fruit cans.

IRISH POTATO PIE OR PUDDING.—One pound mashed potato, rubbed through colander; half pound butter—cream with the sugar; six eggs, whites and yolks separately; one lemon squeezed into the potato while hot; one teaspoon nutmeg, same of mace; two cups white sugar. Mix as sweet potato pudding; take in open shells of paste. To be eaten cold.

GREEN PEA SOUP.—Wash half a peck of green pea hulls, put them in a gallon of cold water with a large onion and ten cents' worth of shin-bone, and let them boil three hours; then rub through the colander, then put back in the pot with a saltspoonful of white pepper, a tablespoonful of salt, a quart of milk and a tablespoonful each of butter and flour creamed together; let it boil quickly, and serve immediately with small squares of fried bread.

Household Hints.

Woolen hose should be soaked all night, and washed in hot suds with beef's gall, a tablespoonful to half a pail af water. Iron on the wrong side.

To take iron stains out of marble an equal quantity of fresh spirit of vitriol and lemon juice being mixed in a bottle, shake well, wet the spots and in a few minutes rub with soft linen till they disappear.

It is said two parts tallow and one of resin, melted together and applied to the soles of new boots or shoes, as much as the leather will absorb, will double their wear.

Workwork strongly impregnated with tungstate of soda or silicate of soda—by treatment in strong aqueous solution of these salts—will be found to be quite uninflammable.

To wash a fine cambric handkerchief, embroidered in colored silks, so that the colors do not run, the secret is to wash in a soap lather very quickly, wring thoroughly, and then iron, so that it dries at once. There should be no soaking, and the embroidered corner should be kept out of the water as much as possible. A little alum in the water will make the process more sure.

Causes of War.

A certain king sent to another king, saying:

"Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else——"

The other one immediately replied:

"I have not got such an one, and if I had——"

On this weighty cause they went to war. After they had exhausted their armies and resources, and laid waste their kingdoms, they began to wish to make peace; but before this could be done it was necessary that the insulting language that led to the trouble should be explained.

"What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, by saying: "Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else——"

"Why," said the other, "I meant a blue color But what could you mean by saying: "I have not got such an one, and if I had——"

"Why, of course if I had I should have sent it."

The explanation was satisfactory, and the peace was accordingly concluded.

The story of the two kings ought to serve as a lesson to us all. Most of the quarrels between individuals are quite as foolish as the war of the blue pig with the black tail.

Rice as Food.

The value of rice as food is set forth by the *Sanitaria:*

Rice is almost the only diet of the people in China, India and all Eastern countries. In those countries it is used as a substitute for potatoes. At the present low price of domestic rice it is the cheapest food obtainable.

Potatoes contain about eighty per cent. of water, and do not gain much in the process of cooking. Rice has no waste whatever, contains only twenty-two per cent. of water, and in boiling gains three times its original bulk. Hence, one pound of rice at six and one-fourth cents per pound makes three times as much as when cooked; equal to three pounds of potatoes at two and one-half cents per pound, or seven and one-half cents.

Rice properly prepared should come upon the the table dry, each grain unbroken, and served with the condiments used on potatoes; and be partaken of as a vegetable with meats and not as a dessert.

A Portuguese Bull-Fight.

A Portuguese bull-fight is a very different affair from the disgusting and brutal national sport of Spain. The Portuguese are a humane people; and though the spectacle was originally conducted in Spanish style, it was not long popular, and now neither bulls nor horses are killed, and the bull-fighters run very little risk, as cylinders ending in wooden knobs cover the animal's horns, and it can only inflict a knock-down blow, instead of piercing and tearing. The honor of this reform is due to Pombal, who interceded with King Joseph I., and induced him to discontinue the sport in the murderous Spanish style, on the occasion of the death of the Count d'Arcos in an amateur bull-fight. It is related that when the father of the young count, the aged Marquis Miralva, grand chamberlain of the king, saw his son fall, he threw himself into the arena and killed the bull with his dress sword; and that Pombal remarked to the king that the life of a bull was not, after all, a fair equivalent for that of the Count d'Arcos. Pombal's administration was sowed thick with reforms, which have blossomed since, though received coldly at the time. The limiting the power of the Inquisition, the abolition of slavery, and the expulsion of the Jesuits are all due to Pombal. Few ministers can show a more energetic record than this. To an amateur of the combats of the Spanish aceld ums the Portuguese exhibition must seem remarkably tame and insipid, while, looked at from a rational, common-sense standpoint, they are indeed "singular exhibitions of imbecility on the part of all concerned." But the Lisbonese revel in the sport; the risks are still sufficiently exciting to stir the blood, and the display, especially when the performance is an amateur one, and the young men taking part belong to the nobility, is very brilliant. Then the arena is handsomely decorated, the costumes of the performers are of velvet and satin, the horses are the finest in the kingdom, and the feats of horsemanship displayed rival those of the circus. Royalty honors the scene by attendance, and the beauty and fashion of Lisbon shine in full opera dress in the upper boxes, their white elbows resting on richly embroidered silk shawls which drape the front of the boxes in graceful folds. The companionship of prize-fighters, and pugilistic skill of this description, are not considered unworthy the most elegant and accomplished Portuguese noble. The Princess Rattazzi, in her recent published and greatly censured "Portugal a Vol d'Oiseau," speaks of the Marquis of Castel Melhor, the last descendant of an ancient family, and after praising his refinement and cultivation, remarks: "In the bull-fights organized by amateurs he shone in the first rank as horseman, and inserted the *farpas* with an art and a dexterity which awakened frantic applause and secured him great popularity. This circumstance added to the regrets caused by his death. It was not only a loss to elegant society, it was felt by the people themselves."—*Lizzie W. Champney, in Harper's Magazine.*

What Vanderbilt Could do With His Income.

It is computed that Wm. H. Vanderbilt's income from his investment in fifty-one million four per cent. government bonds pays him a daily income of five thousand dollars. This nets him two hundred and eight dollars and thirty-three cents per hour, or three dollars and forty-seven cents per minute, or five cents per second, without counting fractions. Assuming that he is paid by the second, he cannot possibly spend his money, as he could not select his purchases and lay down the prices fast enough. He couldn't even throw it away—to pick up, cast, recover, pick up and cast again, would take him two seconds, and if he worked throughout the twenty-four hours without rest he could only dispose of one-half his income. If it were his design to scatter in such a way, he would have to buy a machine operated by steam. This would involve the employment of a fireman, a engineer and two feeders, and, as the machine must work day and night to accomplish the task, three reliefs, or twelve men, would be necessary. As none but skilled workmen could do such work, the daily expense for hire would be three dollars each, or thirty-six dollars per day. To pay these hands it would only be necessary to stop the machine a fraction over ten minutes per day, just long enough to pay off, and enough money would accumulate.

There is a possibility that Mr. Vanderbilt does not intend to throw his money away by steam, and it might be worth while to look into various ways in which he might amuse himself with it. By living economically, saving up for four years, he could, by placing his five-cent pieces side by side, make a nickel belt around the earth; or, by converting his savings into one-cent pieces, and mounting them in a pile, he would, in twenty years, erect a road to the moon, and have five hundred dollars to invest when he got there. Should his amusement take a charitable twist, he could, out of a year's receipts, donate to every man, woman and child in the United States, twenty cents, and have money left over. In one day, he could (if he could get round) go to eight thousand different circuses, eat ten thousand pints of peanuts, drink five thousand glasses of lemonade, and have money left to get his boots blacked. He can afford to have five thousand shirts washed in one day, and on the day of his death his income will buy ten first-class funerals. It must be clear that Mr. Vanderbilt is making money, for while we were making these computations he took in one hundred and four dollars and ten cents.—*Appleton's Railway Guide.*

Educating Oysters

Although it has been doubted that an oyster had been so far subjugated as to "follow its master up and downstairs," a consummation which might be accepted as positive progressive steps in the rise toward ultimate civilization, at the least according to "Lewes Sea-side Studies," oysters are susceptible of being educated to a small extent. In the great establishments on the coast of Calvados the merchants teach oysters to keep their shells closed when out of the water, by which means the liquor retained keeps their gills moist, and they arrive lively in far distant Paris. The process may be worthy of extensive publicity; it is this: No sooner is an oyster taken from the sea than it closes its shells, and opens them after a certain time—from fatigue, it is said, but more probably because the shock it received by removal into the air causing its muscles to contract has passed

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 26, 1881

The REPORTER is anxious to know whether Dawes must hold Don Cameron by the coattail to keep him from resigning.

It might be well for Mahone to resign and see weather the Virginia legislature will endorse him. We suppose the legislature would leave him in a devil of a fix.

President Garfield asked Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, to resign. Who will experiment in tea plants now? Dr. Loring, of Mass, has been appointed in Le Duc's place.

The Senate at Harrisburg, passed a bill allowing a pension of seventy-five dollars a year to the Pennsylvania soldiers in the Mexican war or their widows. It now goes to the Governor.

An exchange says the legislature has passed a new game law. We know but of one single amendment that is needed to our game law, and that is, that it shall be lawful, at all seasons of the year to shoot legislative roosters.

Judge Robertson was confirmed by the Senate on 18. There were only 4 voted no, namely Don Cameron, Ingalls, Farley and Jones of Nevada. Salutes were fired in all the principal cities of New York by the friends of the Administration.

A special despatch from London says: "I have from the best authority that a powerful syndicate with £15,000,000 sterlings is being formed in this city to cooperate with Franklin B. Gowen to secure control of the Reading, and that one of the members of the syndiate is a prominent member of the British Cabinet.

The extra session of the senate adjourned *sine die* on Friday last.

Chandler's nomination as solicitor general was defeated, by a party vote, 19 to 23. Cameron voted with the democrats and Mitchell did not vote. In this Chandler got what he deserved—he's a skunk.

The President again sent in his withdrawn New York nominations and they were confirmed.

There was a great demand for the new Testament, in New York, last Friday, when the book was first given out. Long lines of express wagons were backed up in front of the English Publishing House Agency from an early hour receiving packages of the English edition. It is estimated that up to noon 250,000 volumes have been given out, and probably 50,000 more shipped during the afternoon.

Gen. Grant has written a letter to senator Jones in which he finds fault with Garfield's administration and takes strong grounds with Conkling. We do not see much to admire in Garfield—he is a man whose word can not be relied upon—but we do not think that for robbing and plundering, and taking sides with and shielding thieves, Garfield's administration can be worse than Grant's was. Grant anyhow, should shut his mouth.

The battle between Conkling and the administration in New York is raging fiercely. Republican meetings are being held, some sustaining one side and some the other. A number of the former supporters of Conkling in the New York legislature have deserted him and gone over to the administration men, or "half-breeds," as they are contemptuously designated by Conkling.

The navy department has received a report of the officers of the United States ship Galena upon the earthquake which recently occurred at Chios. It places the total loss of life at 3,000 and the loss of property at $13,000,000.

The Democrats now have an actual, regular, and positive majority of the Senate. They have the power to reconstruct all the committees, and to take the organization of the Senate, so far as it is completed, out of the hands of the Republicans, by simply passing a resolution to that effect.

Suppose they should offer such a resolution, and the Republicans should resist its passage, in what sort of a predicament would the latter be placed, after having denounced their opponents as guilty of treason, to use the language of Mr. Hoar, because they opposed the corrupt bargain with Mahone?

So says the *Sun*, and we would add that the democrats of the senate should now try the game on the republicans.

The Nihilists are still at their infernal work.

The rumor current some months ago that St. Petersburg was undermined in several places is being in a measure confirmed by other circumstances besides the mine in Sadona street, and bags of dynamite found in Catharine Canal. The police are now dragging Krukoff Canal. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* in reporting the arrests of several naval officers charged with implication in the Nihilists plots, expresses the hope the heart of the revolutionary hydra has at last been discovered.

A woman, recently arrested, has been identified as the companion of Jeliaboff chief director of the plot for the assassination of the late Czar. A secret press arms and explosives, were found at her residence. The Pariadak police on Tuesday surprised a secret meeting outside the city and arrested all present.

—There is no use denying it, any man can be better and cheaper clothed by purchasing of Lewins, the wholesouled manager of the Philad. Branch, than at any other clothing establishment in this state. All that have tried it say so, hundreds have gone there and saved money; they never go to any other store after once giving the famous Philad. Branch a trial. They manufacture their own clothing; warrant the goods as represented, mark all plainly and have but one price, the lowest, for rich and poor, high and low, man or boy, senator or laborer, lawyer or mechanic, preacher or hireling, doctor or patient. Lewis is the peoples clothing store in every sense of the word. No shoddy; no auction stock, no deceit or misrepresentation; but honest, fair and square dealing all thro'.

The first arrest of wild cat life insurance agents took place a few days ago in Reading. The case was that of old Gebris, who died before the applications reached the office.

In the Reading railroad case the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Presidency of Mr. Bond and against Fr. B. Gowen.

Thomas A. Scott, the great railroad man died at his residence, near Philadelphia, on Saturday. He had several strokes of paralysis within a year.

FIGHT AND ROW.

The republican party, from the time it stole the Presidency from Tilden, seems to have a curse resting upon it, and has been torn by dissensions. It committed a great crime against the nation in 1876 and now the hand of the avenger is upon it.

Hayes and his administration seemed to be despised by everybody, save a few thousand office-holders, because all were conscious that he filled a place to which another was fairly elected. The leaders of his patry deserted him, and his administration met with their opposition,—they would not even hold social intercourse with the White-house.

The Chicago convention met to nominate a republican candidate for President. They sat four weeks, but it was a constant row, as all remember; faction was at the throat of faction, and hatred and bad feeling characterized its entire proceedings. In its extremity, the convention nominated Garfield. But the leaders sulked during the campaign. Conkling, Cameron, Logan, and their followers would do nothing, until they were invited to Mentor and Garfield made them all sorts of promises to buy their active support. He was elected and at once there was a little fight about the cabinet. Tom, Dick and Harry were promsted cabinet positions, but all found themselves cheated, and Garfield was sworn in without having his cabinet completed.

In the mean time the Republican legislature of Pennsylvania was in a fight and row all winter over a U. S. Senator, and the disgraceful scenes between the factions since, at Harrisburg, are a stain upon our commonwealth.

Two months of Garfield's administration have passed and up to this time it has been in a constant row with its party, with every prospect of a complete disruption. The republican leaders charge the President with treachery, lying and deceit; which no doubt is all true as it is consistent with his former record.

In brief—nothing but a disgraceful row has been the lot of this party since it committed the crime in 1876.

Speaking of the big republican fight, the Pittsburg Post says:

The battle ground in the war of the bosses now changes from Washington to Albany, and for the next ten days events there will be watched with intense interest. The Administration Senators are already forming a party in opposition to the re-election of Conkling and Platt. The lines will be sharply drawn, and there will be a caucus and a bolt, no matter which side gains the ascendancy in numbers. There are 160 members of the Legislature, with a Republican majority of 51 on joint ballot. It will take 81 votes to elect. Ordinarily there would be no difficulty in the re-election of the Senators, but extraordinary issues and combinations will enter into this election. All Republicans who have been restive under Conkling's arbitrary sway; the Fenton and the Curtis factions, "half breeds," Blaine men, Administration men, etc., will join forces to lay out Royal Roscoe. Senator Robertson, as Collector, will have four thousand offices and many fat contracts to promote the slaughter, while Blaine at the Washington end of the line, has the patronage of the Government at his back, to blight his old friend of "the turkey gobler strut." Conkling heretofore has had the aid of the Federal officers of the State, but this part of his machine will be coldly indifferent or hostile. The State Administration is powerful in New York, and it should rally for Conkling, and probably will unless Gov. Cornell is seized by a Senatorial fever, which is not thought unlikely. Considering the odd's against him, the impending battle will test Conkling's power and resources as they have never before been tried. His opponents predict his defeat, while his friends are defiant and confident. The Legislature may ballot for Senator, and adjourn *sine die*, without an election, as there will be three contesting parties in the Senatorial fight—the Democratic, the Administration and the Conkling. This is not an improbable result should Conkling and Platt fail to secure the votes they require. The Democrats would favor it, as they would go into the election next fall with good prospects of carrying the Legislature and securing the two Senators for themselves, owing to Republican dissensions.

ACTING THE BABY.

It is said Garfield intends to renew the nominations he had withdrawn.

These nominations he must have made originaly because he thought they were fit.

Then he should not have withdrawn them.

When he withdrew them it must have been because he discovered them to be unfit.

Then he should not renew them.

We think Garfield is acting the baby. Let him resign.

TO DON CAMERON.

We will bet you $3 that you have not got the heart to resign.

Then we will bet you $7 that if you do resign, the republican legislature of Penn'a will not re-elect you.

McClure's *Times* gives the ringsters a heavy shot in English; next day it puts it in German, follows that in French on Saturday, and next we expect to see it in the tongue of the Hottentot—this hot shot, and that will bring down the game. The people must be made to understand that ringsters simply are thieves out of state's prison.

An item in the Star route frauds is the discovery by the Chicago *Tribune* of a route on the Mississippi river, between St. Louis and St. Paul, on which $29,000 a year was paid for carrying an empty mail bag, with no letters in it, back and forth, by steamboat.

The Conkling fight is red-hot among the New York republicans, and Conkling is reported gaining ground for a re-election.

Harrisburg, May 17.—In the Senate Mr. Alexander presented the following:

Resolved (if the House concur), That we heartily indorse the course of Senators Conkling and Platt in resigning their seats as members of the Senate of the United States, and recommend that Senators Cameron and Mitchell do likewise.

Mr. Alexander, in support of the resolution, said as this Legislature some time ago had indorsed the action of Republican Senators in obstructing the organization of the United States Senate, he deemed it proper that the Legislature should now take some notice of the action of the New York Senators.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the resolution was referred to a select committee, consisting of the Democratic members of the Senate.

—Mahone is mad—he was promised a bran new suit by Riddleberger, if he was elected sergeant at arms. The suit was to be purchased at the Philad. Branch, headquarters for good clothing. But as Riddleberger was not elected Mahone gets no new clothes from the Philad. Branch, and now Mahone is down in the mouf.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

Remarks by Hon. C. T. ALEXANDER, in the senate, April 27 1881, on the death of ex-Gov. Bigler:

MR. ALEXANDER. Mr President, in speaking to the resolutions, just read, I desire to preface my remarks with a brief biographical sketch of the subject of them:

"William Bigler was born at Shermansburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1813. His parents, Jacob Bigler and Susan Dock, sister of Judge Dock, of Harrisburg, were of German descent, and were educated, like most children of their origin, in both the German and English tongues While very young his parents removed to Mercer county, having purchased a large tract of wild land, in hope of building up their fortunes; but the title proving defective, they found themselves in a short time bereft of everything but a small farm The children had a severe struggle with life, and William drifted into a printing office. From 1830 to 1833 he was employed by his brother John, in the office of the "Centre Democrat," published at Bellefonte. At the end of that period, influenced by the advice of his friends, among whom was Andrew G. Curtin, since Governor of the Commonwealth, he decided, though not without many missgivings, to remove to Clearfield and commence the publication of a political paper. Young Bigler had no money, but he possessed about everything else requisite to the publication of a paper. With the aid of his friends he secured some old type and a second-hand press; then, as he used to say, he 'started an eight-by-ten Jackson paper to counteract the influence of a seven-by-nine Whig which had preceded him into that mountainous region.' This paper was called the 'Clearfield Democrat.' Bigler did nearly all the work, writing the editorials, setting the type and working the old hand press. With all these drawbacks the publication was a very spirited one, but it was not a source of immediate wealth. He was deep in politics, however, and soon acquired a reputation for good judgment and sincerity. His uniform courtesy toward everybody made him a general favorite, and it is said of him that he was a real backwoodsman, a good hunter and the best marksman with a rifle in all the country—accomplishments which in those days by no means detracted from his influence as a political leader.

"In 1836, or shortly after, Mr. Bigler having married a daughter of Alexander B. Reed, of Clearfield, disposed of his paper and entered into partnership with his father in-law in mercantile business. He engaged in his new pursuit with his usual industry and energy, and in a brief period placed himself in the front rank of the merchants and dealers in lumber in that section. From 1845 to 1850, he was by far the largest producer of lumber or square timber on the West branch of the Susquehanna river. But his previous participation in politics and his well-known views on the public questions kept him prominently before the people. He was an ardent advocate of a convention to amend the State Constitution and was presented from his county as a delegate to that body, but he declined to be a candidate.

"In 1841 he was nominated for the State Senate, and though much to his pecuniary disadvantage, he accepted the nomination. The district was composed of the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield, and was elected by a majority of over three thousand. Though opposed by a regularly nominated candidate of the Whig party, he received every vote in Clearfield county save one, a result unprecedented in the history of politics. The term of service upon which he now entered covered a period of unusual difficulty in the management of the affairs of the State. He was elected Speaker of the Senate in the spring of 1844, and in October following was returned for a second term, Mr. Bigler did not desire again to be a candidate, and so disinclined was he to continuing in public life, that he had instructed the delegates from Clearfield county to the nominating convention to withdraw his name, which they did; but the delegates from the other counties composing the district conferred the nomination on him notwithstanding, and he was elected by a vote much larger than the regular party vote. In 1848 his name was presented for Governor, and he received a larger vote in the Democratic nominating convention of that year; but the choice fell upon Morris Longstreth, then a Canal Commissioner, who was defeated by William F. Johnson. In 1849 Mr. Bigler was appointed one of the Revenue Commissioners, whose duty it was to adjust the amount to be raised by taxation in the different sections and counties of the State.

"At the succeeding election for Governor, in 1851 Mr. Bigler received the Democratic nomination by acclamation and was elected after a warm contest, in which Governor Johnson was his opponent. Not only were the questions of State concern involved, but discussion turned upon the fugitive slave law and the question of slavery in the Territories, Mr. Bigler was at this time but thirty-eight years of age, and it is something of a coincidence that at the time of his election as Governor of Pennsylvania, his brother John was chosen Governor of California. Governor Bigler's administration was characterized by the virtues of the old time Governors, especaly maintaining rigid economy and strict accountability in the use of public moneys. He took a firm stand against the practice of putting good and bad legislation together in a single bill for the purpose of getting bad measurers through, and it was owing to his exertions that a bill was passed forbidding the passage of any act which did not fully state in its title the subject-matter and which contained more than one subject, thus breaking down for ever this most pernicious system.

"In March, 1854, he was again unanimously nominated for Governor, and entered upon another laborious campaign; but his health failed, and he lay sick in the northern part of the State during most of the canvass. He was defeated by the Native American party by a large majority. The new party was very strong that year. In January, 1855, but a few days after the expiration of his Gubernatorial term, he was elected President of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company, in which capacity he evinced his usual energy and industry, and contributed largely to bring its affairs to a healthy condition. He was also in 1855, elected to the Senate of the United States, where he served for six years. When, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, it became apparent that secession would be attempted, Mr. Bigler was uttering in his efforts to secure an amicable adjustment of the National troubles. He acted with Mr. Crittenden in his efforts to secure a compromise, and held that the people of the Southern States could have no reasonable plea for resorting to violence until they had first exhausted all peaceful means for the adjustment of their grievances. In the course of an elaborate speech upon the subject in the Senate, in February, 1861, he said: 'As for secession, I am utterly against it. I deny the right, and I abhor the consequences; but I shall indulge no argument on that point. It is no remedy for any one of the evils lamented, and in my judgment it will aggravate rather than remove them and in addition, superinduce others of a more distressing and destructive character.

He was a member of the committee of thirteen, to which was referred the famous compromise proposition of Mr. Crittenden, and presented and advocated a bill providing for submitting the Crittenden resolutions to a vote of the people of the several States, which was rejected, but which has since been regarded by sagacious men as a remedy which would have utterly crushed secession. He was a member of the Charleston Convention of 1860, where he took decided ground against the nomination of Judge Douglas. He was temporary chairman of the Democratic Convention of 1864, and voted for the nomination of General George B. M'Clellan. He was also nominated in the same year, for Congress, and though defeated received more than his party vote. He was again a delegate to the Democratic Convention of 1868, which met at New York He had the nomination for delegate to the convention for the revision of the State Constitution, but withdrew from the ticket to give place to ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin as a representative of the Liberal Republicans. Afterwards the delegates at-large in the Constitutional Convention reported that they had selected him to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. H. Reynolds.

"In 1874 he was elected a member of the Continental Board of Finances, and the energy and ability which he displayed in that service are still familiar to the most of our people In September, 1875, he was presented in the Democratic State Convention at Erie for the Gubernatorial nomination, and from the third to the tenth ballot led all the other candidates. His name was withdrawn after the tenth ballot, and Cyrus L. Pershing of Schuylkill, was nominated.

"In 1876 he manifested a warm interest in the Democratic canvass for the Presidency, and when the election was seen to turn upon the disputed votes of certan Southern States, he was requested by Mr. Tilden to go to Louisiana with other prominent and sagacious Democrats to see that the votes cast in that State were fairly canvassed and that the result was legally declared. His associates from Pennsylvania in this duty were Mr. Randall and ex-Governor Curtin. Mr. Bigler went to New Orleans at a great sacrifice of personal comfort and business interests, but in obedience to a profound sense of the gravity of the crisis. In his own words, he felt that he was "a peace commissioner" and being such, could not be influenced by mere partisan considerations. In all of the proceedings at New Orleans he was a prominent figure, commanding the respect of both parties, and consulted as an oracle by those of his own political faith.

"For several years past ex-Governor Bigler has given almost his entire attention to the development of the recources of the county in which he lived, and was highly esteemed by all who new him. He was a man of the sturdiest character, honest and faithful in doing all he undertook, and whatever of good can be said of a man who goes from this life to the one beyond may be said of William Bigler, and truthfully."

William Bigler died at his home in Clearfield, August 9, 1880, after an illness of some months.

The subject of this sketch belonged to a generation now past; the younger generation of men are less familiar with the name of William Bigler than those older, although for many years he stood in the front rank of illustrious Pennsylvanians.

Thus "one generation passeth away and another cometh" Paradoxical as it may seem it is true that "there is nothing constant but vicissitude." Nothing abides but the great law of change. Every one finds his time to die, and his place of rest. This law is immutable. Death hath all seasons for his own. It is his pale kingdom. He crosses the path of the conqueror, and vanquishes him in a last battle, he calls the poet from his dreams, and the philosopher from his abstractions; he bids the sovereign vacate his throne, and the statesman must commit to other hands the unfinished work of his life.

There is a realm which death cannot subdue, an inviolable temple, which succeeding generations store with treasures which no vandal hands can purloin. The past alone is ours. Its gathered wisdom and accumulated influence is the precious legacy which each generation inherits from that which goes before. And the best of its gifts is the memory of great and good men. Such a man was William Bigler.

The characteristics of the man were marked. They stand out before the observer like the pillars of some grand temple. A man of sturdy character, of perhaps not brilliant but solid attainments, honest and faithful in the discharge of duty, thoroughly unselfish in his aimes, and strong in the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, he has left a record which has won the grateful remembrance of the people of all political creeds. As an orator he was a persuasive reasoner; as a statesman he was noted for sagacity, sound judgment, and, above all, for sincerity of purpose. Possessing a calm, clear, comprehensive, judicial mind, he was especially fitted for the work of the committee room, that unreported but most vitally important work of a legislative body. A writer in "Harpers' Weekly," of June 5, 1858, said of him: "He is less seen and more felt than any gentleman on the administration side of the Senate." He was a safe man because a wise counsellor.

He was eminently a true man. He was thoroughly unselfish. He accepted public trusts only from a sense of duty and never to his financial advantage. His public record is that of an honest, faithful servant of his country. Though decided in his political convictions, he never was a bitter partisan. He fearlessly discussed party topics, and public affairs, but on the broad ground of principle and always with the courtesy of a Christian gentleman. Hence it is that he, although prominent in the most heated political controversies in the history of our country, had no personal enemies even among his political opponents. It is true, his administration as Governor of the State and his counsels in the Senate of the United States did provoke criticism hostile and bitter, but no one who knew him ever doubted his sincerity and fidelity to convictions, and today the people of all parties crown his memory with affectionate regret.

He was an earnest man. This was manifest in all his undertakings. He threw his whole strength into his purposes. This characteristic marks his business relations, his public career, and his religious life. "Whatever his hands found to do he did it with his might." Ceaseless devotion to public trust, and the benevolence of his heart, as well as the superior grasp of his mind, have endeared him to his countrymen. His life is a witness pointing the way to us. He has shown that a man can succeed and be true, and pure, and unselfish. He has shown that in the midst of political influences, and commercial connections a man can maintain a generous and disinterested character; that he can walk before man without shame; that he can be firm and not harsh, strong and yet full of love. He so lived in public affairs, where men are so carried about by currents of selfishness and ambition; he discharged all his duties to his friends, his party, his country, his God, and maintained a character bright and spotless; a memory pure in the sight of men.

In his death the State has lost a nobleman, a wise statesman, a Christian gentleman. Owing to his kind heart and generous spirit, the people of the county and town in which he so long lived will miss him more than the people of other portions of the State. But as time passes on the grief of the public will wear away, and only those who visit the cemetery in which he lies buried (the city of the Clearfield dead, which he did so much to beautify and adorn), will note the fact, engraved in marble, that he once lived. The student of history, however, will learn the story of his life, and future statesmen will be impressed by his example. Thus he will live though he be dead.

Those of his household will miss him most. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father. O, what a world of meaning is contained in those words. No life so pure, no earthly joys so sweet, no happiness so complete as are found in the family or home circle. He has left a void in a happy home. The heart that beat responsive to his own is broken, and bleeds more than all others because he is not. His children miss his fatherly care and kind instruction. To them we extend our sympathy. The Christian woman who shares his joys and troubles in life, when he heart sinks as she tearfully gazes on the cold, cold tomb in which the beloved is buried, will be cheered by visions of the world above, for there she sees the loved one clad in the garments of immortality standing by the throne of God, joining in the chorus of the redeemed.

"WOMEN NEVER THINK."

If the crabbed old bachelor who utters this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a more nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—*Pleasure.*

Mercantile Appraisement.

THE venders of foreign and domestic merchandise, distillers and brewers, brokers, &c., in Centre county, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1881, as follows, to wit:

Names.	Business.	Class.	Am't
AARONSBURG.			
Feidler & Runkle	Merchant	13	10 75
Philips & Bro	Merchant	13	10 75
Musser, M M	Merchant	13	10 75
Yearick, Thos	Grocer	14	7 75
BELLEFONTE.			
Stitzer, H Y	Book Store	14	7 75
Ash, M	Clothier	13	10 75
Graff, J S	Billiards		50 75
Lyon & Co	Merchants	9	25 75
Harris, John	Druggist	14	7 75
Sands, J H	Confection'y	14	7 75
Goldsmith, Stein & Hexter	Clothiers	13	10 75
Meese, John	Grocer	14	7 75
Bunnell & Aikens	Music Store	14	7 75
Strickland, Cyrus	Grocer	14	7 75
Blair, F P	Jeweller	14	7 75
Wilson, L F	Confection'y	4	7 75
Doll & Mingle	B'ts & Shoes	14	7 75
Harris, Jas & Co	Hard ware	10	20 75
Zellers & Son	Druggists	13	10 75
Montgomery & Co	Clothiers	14	7 75
Joseph Bros, & Co	Merchants	9	25 75
Loeb, S & A	Merchants	9	25 75
Bauland & Newman	"	9	25 75
Wagner, D M	Merchant	10	20 75
Cedar, Jos	Grocer	14	7 75
Hoffer, John	Merchant	13	10 75
Harper Bros	Merchant	10	20 75
Mann, J F	Merchant	12	12 75
Brackbill, John	Furniture	14	7 75
Graham & Son	B'ts & Shoes	14	7 75
Singer Sewing Machine Co	Sewing mach'es	14	7 75
Wm H Wilkinson	Sample merch't	13	10 75
Wilson, McFarlane & Co	Hardware	10	20 75
Valentine & Co	Merchants	4	80 75
Brew, S A & Son	Grocers	12	12 75
Miller, J C & Co	B'ts & Sh'es	14	7 75
Weaver, H C	Tobacc'st	14	7 75
Richard F C	Jeweller	14	7 75
Lindsey, H J	Tobac'st	14	7 75
Kirk, M A	Druggist	14	7 75
Powers & Son	B'ts & Shoes	13	10 75
Gutzenheimer, I	Merchant	10	20 75
Spechler & Co	Grocer	11	15 75
Cruse, A J	Tobacconist	14	7 75
Alexander & Co	Gr'n, Agrim.	11	15 75
F P Green	Druggist	13	10 75
Gordon & Landis	Machinery	14	7 75
Brown, Lawrence	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Crider, P B & Son	Lumber	13	10 75
H K Hicks	Hardware	9	25 75
Blackford, Geo	Tobacconist	14	7 75
Sturdevant, E M	Merchant	14	7 75
Hass, Louis	Brewer	8	25 75
Beezer, Ferdinand	Distiller	8	25 75
Brown, Edward	Bott'r of Beer	14	7 75
Spitzer H I	Bott'r of Beer	14	7 75
BLANCHARD.			
Kunes, J I	Merchant	13	10 75
Singer, Wm & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
Hoover, H W	Merchant	13	10 75
BOALSBURG.			
Jack, G B	Merchant	14	7 75
Reily, Thos P	Merchant	14	7 75
Stover, S H	Merchant	14	7 75
Dinges, J N	Merchant	14	7 75
Stewart, J F	Druggist	14	7 75
CENTRE HALL			
Dinges, C	Merchant	14	7 75
Deininger, J O	Hardware	14	7 75
Murray, J D	Druggist	14	7 75
Wolf, Wm	Merchant	12	12 75
CENTRE HILL.			
Kerlin, A S	Merchant	14	7 75
Strohm, Michael	Merchant	14	7 75
COBURN.			
Greninger & Son	Merchant	14	7 75
Gephart & Musser	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Stover, G W & Co	Distiller	8	25 75
FOWLER.			
Fowler, J T	Merchant	14	7 75
HALFMOON.			
Grey, W S & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
Griffin, J H	Merchant	14	7 75
HOWARD.			
Lauth Bernard	Merchant	10	20 75
Moore, H A	Druggist	14	7 75
Cook, Rob't	Merchant	14	7 75
Weber, B & Co	Merchant	13	10 75
Robb, W	Merchant	14	7 75
Antes, J B	Merchant	14	7 75
Lucas & Bros	Merchant	14	7 75
HOUSERVILLE.			
Houser, L M & Co	Merchant	14	7 75
HUBLERSBURG.			
Goodhart, S H	Merchant	13	10 75
Brown, Henry	Merchant	13	10 75
JULIAN.			
Irvin, Dan'l	Merchant	14	7 75
Hoover, J C	Merchant	14	7 75
Parsons, John	Grocer	14	7 75
LEMONT.			
Thompson, J I & Co	Merchant	13	10 75
Taylor, D F	Merchant	14	7 75
LINDEN HALL.			
Hess, D & Son	Merchants	13	10 75
LOWVILLE.			
Rhoades & Smith	Merchants	14	7 75
MADISONBURG.			
Ocker, And	Merchant	13	10 75
Shaffer J E	Merchant	14	7 75
MATTERNVILLE.			
Mattern, J B	Merchant	14	7 75
MILESBURG.			
McCoy & Linn	Merchants	11	15 75
Hibler, John	Merchant	14	7 75
Else, C H & Bro	Druggists	14	7 75
Miles, M B & Sons	Merchants	14	7 75
Freyberger & Co	Merchants	14	7 75
Boggs, A T	Merchants	14	7 75
Iddings A C & Co, (Limited)	Merchants	14	7 75
Somerville, J L	Merchant	14	7 75
MILLHEIM.			
Tomlinson, H H	Merchant	14	7 75
Eisenhuth, Jac	Druggist	14	7 75
Musser & Smith	Hardware	13	10 75
Spigelmyer, Jer	Merchant	13	10 75
Stem, T R	Merchant	14	7 75
Campbell, E C	Merchant	14	7 75
Fopte, J D	Merchant	14	7 75
Snook, J W	Merchant	13	10 75
NITTANY HALL.			
Beck	Merchant	14	7 75
PENN HALL.			
Fisher J B	Merchant	12	12 25
PLEASANT GAP.			
Eckenroth, Henry	Merchant	14	7 75
Haag, G	Whisky Dis'lr	8	25 75
PHILIPSBURG.			
Munson C & Son	Merchants	13	10 75
M'Kinney, B M	Druggist	14	7 75
Mattern K O	Confectioner	14	7 75
Kessler & Huffington	Merchants	11	15 75
Gance, J A	Confectioner	14	7 75
Teistle, A R	Jeweller	14	7 75
Nagle, W D A	Jeweller	14	7 75
Fiegal, S	Hardware	14	7 75
Jones, Mull & Co	Furniture	13	10 75
Switzer, L & K	B'ks & Stat'y	14	7 75
Grey, Wolf & Co	Merchants	14	7 75
Grey, Wolf & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
Davis, E A & Son	Jeweller	14	7 75
Straus, Lehman & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
Herlinger, C B	Clothier	13	10 75
Pierce, R	Merchant	12	12 75
Meyer, T J	Grocer	14	7 75
Haworth, John	Groc'r & Con	14	7 75
Ryman, E A	"	14	7 75
Owens & Pechtal	Furniture	14	7 75
Nuttall, J & Co	Merchants	11	15 75
Eyer, Dan'l	Merchant	14	7 75
Lyon & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
Fleck & Miller	Merchants	14	7 75
Schnoover, J N	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
Jones, Alfred	Hardware	13	10 75
Mull, R F	Druggist	14	7 75
Hoffer, Hiram	Billiard table		30 75
Haile, J M & Co	Hardware	11	15 75
Test, Jas	Billiard tables		40 75
Hoffer, Hiram	Tobacconist	14	7 75
PINE GLENN.			
Houk, G E	Merchant	14	7 75
PINE GROVE MILLS.			
Snyder, M D	Merchant	14	7 75
Sample, J C	Merchant	13	10 75
Smith, J R Jr	Druggist	14	7 75
PORT MATILDA.			
Reese, A W	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, S S & Co	Merchants	14	7 75
POTTERS MILLS.			
Thompson & Smith	Merchants	14	7 75
Strong Sam'l	Merchant	14	7 75
REBERSBURG.			
Frank & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
Brumgart, J R	Merchant	14	7 75
ROCK SPRINGS.			
Sample, J C	Merchant	14	7 75
Moore & Hamil	Merchants	11	15 75
ROLAND.			
Curtins & Co	Merchants	11	15 75
SANDY RIDGE.			
Jackson, W I	Merchant	12	13 25
Miller, W R	Merchant	12	13 25
SNOW SHOE.			
Boak, G R & Co	Merchants	12	13 25
Somerville, Xrider & Co	Mer'ts	10	20 75
Williams, Herbert	Grocer	14	7 75
SPRING MILLS.			
Long, J D	Coal & Grain	14	7 75
Grenoble, I J	Merchant	12	13 25
Krumrine, E C	Coal & Grain	13	10 75
Duncan & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
Whitmer & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
STATE COLLEGE.			
Stewart, J W	Merchant	14	7 75
Stamm, J W	Merchant	14	7 75
TUSSEYVILLE.			
Swartz, S M	Merchant	14	7 75
Meese, David	Merchant	14	7 75
UNIONVILLE.			
A J & Y E Grist	Merchant	11	15 75
Leathers, B F & Son	"	12	13 25
Union Cooperative Asso., limited	Merchant	13	10 75
WALKER.			
Yearick & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
Miller, S E	Merchant	14	7 75
WOODWARD.			
Feese, David	Distiller	8	25 75
Eby, N W	Distiller	8	25 75
Wolf & Hosterman	Merchants	13	10 75
WOLF'S STORE.			
Emerick, J S	Merchant	14	7 75
ZION.			
Solt, David	Merchant	14	7 75

Take notice all who are concerned in the above appraisement, that an appeal will be held in the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on Friday, the 27th day of May, 1881, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., when and where you can attend if you think proper.

D. F. LUSE
Appraiser.

APPLICANTS FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

Names	P. C.	Class	Am't
Brown, Ed. J R	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Brockerhoff, H	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Garman, D	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Teller, W R	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Ramsdale, John	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Lloyd, R	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Faulkner, C A	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Passmore, J	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Hayes, Jeffrey	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Kreamer, J	Millheim	5	50 75
Musser, W S	Millheim	5	50 75
Odenkirk, J H	Centre Hall	5	50 75
Meyer, D J	Centre Hall	5	50 75
Ruhl, D H	Potters Mills	5	50 75
Stover, P H	Coburn	5	50 75
Uzzle, J G	Snow Shoe	5	50 75
Hazel, Geo	Snow Shoe	5	50 75
Hagg, G	Pleasant Gap	5	50 75
Shaffer, H G	Aaronsburg	5	50 75
Robb, Henry	Nittany Hall	5	50 75
Koehbecker, A	Milesburg	5	50 75
Cooke, Jacob	Howard	5	50 75
Miller Geo	Spring Mills	5	50 75
Livingstone, E T	Ferguson twp	5	50 75
Peters D P	Snowshoe	5	50 75
Snook, J W	Millheim	5	50 75
Kunes, S H	Blanchard	5	50 75
Taylor, Robert	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Delong J L	Blanchard	5	50 75

APPLICANTS FOR SALOON LICENSE.

Anderson, J	Bellefonte	5	20 75
Yeager, H C	Bellefonte	5	20 75
Smith, F	Bellefonte	5

The Centre Reporter.

SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., May 26, 1881.

A GIANT AND HIS TAILOR'S BILL.

A trial, which is stated to have caused great amusement, came off in the Brighton County Court (Eng.) a short time since. The plaintiff, Mr. Ivens, is a gentleman six feet three inches in height, and proportionately stout. Mr. Ivens' attention was attracted to an advertisement of a firm of tailors announcing that they were prepared to make dress suits at two guineas, and he thought, as his solicitor remarked, that a suit at that price would not be an extravagance, and requested the advertisers to send an assistant to take his measure. When the assistant arrived, the plaintiff told him that the firm would have rather a losing bargain; to which the assistant replied that it would be a capital advertisement for them, and that they made the little ones pay for the big ones. The plaintiff's measure was taken, and he called to have the suit fitted, when the principal told him that their advertisement did not apply to giants. He afterward obtained a similar suit at another tailor's, and sued the defendant to recover 3s., which was the difference between the price he paid and the amount advertised by them. The judge decided that the defendant had made and broken the contract, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs. Probably both parties will be satisfied. Mr. Ivens has got his suit, and the tailors have got their advertisement, though not in the form suggested by their polite assistant.

—Read adv. of Clevan Dinges—as he means just what he says

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following persons have been named as members of the Democratic County Committee for 1881.

Bellefonte, W. W.	Nicholas Redding.
Bellefonte, N. W.	Charles Schrader.
Bellefonte, S. W.	
Milesburg.	O. P. Kreamer.
Millheim.	D. L. Zerbe.
Unionville.	A Toener Leathers.
Howard.	George Wistar.
Philipsburg	A J Graham.
Benner.	Jerry Roan.
Boggs	James A McClain.
Burnside	Oscar Holt.
Curtin	John McCloskey.
College	Jacob Bottorf.
Ferguson, old	John T McCormick.
Ferguson, new	Miles Walker
Gregg, south	Henry Krumrine, Sr.
Gregg, north	James Duck.
Halfmoon	John Ward.
Haines	Solomon Etlinger.
Harris	John A Rupp.
Howard	John A Dunkle.
Huston	Henry Hale.
Liberty	W H Gardner.
Marion	Perry Condo.
Miles	Samuel K Faust
Patton	John Reed.
Penn	Christ Alexander.
Potter, north	John Shannon.
Potter, south	Jas McClintick.
Rush	John Dolon
Snow Shoe	Abel Campbell.
Spring	John Noll.
Taylor	Wm Calderwood.
Union	S K Emerick.
Walker	Ambros McMullen.
Worth	Marshal Lewis.

P. GRAY MEEK, Chairman.

Bellefonte, Pa., February 1.

LEWISTOWN

Marble & Granite

WORKS.

D. B. STRATFORD,

Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,

Mostly CLEVAN DINGES.

Centre Hall.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER,

CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. [oct, 1]

STILL IT WAVES!

AND PROUDLY MAY IT WAVE OVER THE PHILA. BRANCH. PHILA. BRANCH.

BECAUSE ITS STOCK IS BETTER, CHEAPER AND

LARGER THAN ALL OTHERS

and you can positively

SAVE MONEY

By purchasing your clothing at the Phila. Branch.

They have just received a new stock of

CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN, AND ARE AS ALWAYS

HEADQUARTERS

FOR GENUINE GOODS. CLOTHING

Manufactured by their own House and every Article Marked and Warranted.

SAM'L LEWINS, the Manager now

DEFIES THE WORLD & THE REST OF MANKIND,

even the man in the Moon. The PHILA. BRANCH never was beat, never will be beat and never can be beat for the *Cheapest Clothing* offered in or outside of Centre County.

All that is said here is meant. Go and See, and carry the news to your neighbor that

***Money can Positively be saved at the* PHILA. BRANCH.**

SUSSEX AND SMUGGLERS.

Sussex was famous for its smugglers. In fact smuggling was a recognized branch of industry. I have heard of the best people in the country who had made a reputable fortune through smuggling. About 20 years ago a Sussex author, speaking of smuggling, says, "It would be improper to enter into any details which might involve the character of those still alive." Their old caves and retreats are still pointed out. Under the arch that is supposed to separate Hastings from St. Leonards there was once something very like a regular battle between the King's men and the smugglers. A great deal of false glamour has been shed by painters and novelists on the subject of smuggling. The Sussex smugglers were often a terrible crew, shrinking from nothing in their lawless pursuits. They sometimes became pirates and murderers. The Hawkurst gang was especially infamous. Hawkurst is in Kent; but the chief members of the gang were Sussex men. They seized on a custom-house officer who had borne witness against them, flogged him to death, and buried him in a hole on the downs.—*London Society.*

The only manufactory of crystal plate glass in the United States is at Crystal City, Mo., and the production is said to be equal to the best.

A wise man watches the development of his plans and then bends his energies in waiting.

—Whenever a young man wants to make sure of standing a chance among the ladies, he takes the most sensible way to go about it—he goes at once to Lewins for one of his fashionable suits.

For applying to wounds made by removing large limbs in pruning fruit trees nothing is better, says the *New-England Farmer*, than gum-shellac dissolved in alcohol to the consistency of paint. This should be kept in a bottle, tightly corked when not in use and applied with an old brush.

—Read the new adv. in this supplement, as you can learn something that is to your interest.

A few pieces of horseradish root placed among pickles will prevent scum from gathering on the top of the vinegar.

Farmers'

SUPPLY STORE

—BY—

Alexander & Co.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

We sell:

Corn Shellers with cleaners. Telegraph Hay and Straw Cutters, Fodder Cutter and Crusher, Farmers' Chop Mills.

CONKLIN WAGONS.

Farm and road wagons, for one, two and four horses. Broad tire wagon for farmers. Broad-tire, low-wheeled wagons for lumbermen. Wide and narrow track wagons.

The CONKLIN WAGONS are made of the best material, are highly finished, run lighter, stand more wear, last longer than any other wagon

CORTLAND

Buggies, Phaetons and Platform Spring Wagons PRICES LOW. We guarantee the above buggies, &c. to be first class goods.

Chilled Plows.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW, SYRACUSE STEEL and CHILLED PLOWS, common iron beam plows, shares and other repairs.

Cayuga Plaster,

FINELY GROUND,

—AT THE—

Lowest Prices

POWDER.

Blasting, Rifle and Sporting Powder on hand, at wholesale prices Also Fuse.

FAIRBANKS SCALES,

ALL SIZES.

SEEDS.

Clover, Hungarian, Lawn, Timothy, and a full line of other grass seeds.

Store opposite the Bush House.

Alexander & Co.

BELLEFONTE

DON'T READ NOVELS!

But read this.

I insert this advertisement to inform the public that I *can, will* and *do save* my customers from 5 to 10 per cent. on all goods that I have in Stock.

I will prove to you that I can save you this percentage on Bellefonte prices and can easily do it. My Stock consists in part of

Queensware

In Endless Variety.

SIX CUPS AND SIX SAUCERS FOR 12 CTS.

Whole set of Best Stoneware Dishes, 44 pieces, for only $3.85.

Everything in this line equally low.

—o—

GLASSWARE—fine assortment.

Nice Goblets 55 cts. per dozen—5 cts. a piece.
Tumblers 35 " " 3 "

—o—

GROCERIES.

All Pure Goods—Lower than the Lowest.

—o—

DRY GOODS.

LARGE STOCK, BIG ASSORTMENT AT PRICES TO ASTONISH ALL FOR CHEAPNESS.

BUT NOW TALK IN

Clothing.

I have an immense Stock,—cheaper than any other party dare sell. Thirty-three suits sold in ten days. If you want a

GOOD, CHEAP SUIT

Call on me, I can show you an elegant line.

HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

Carpets

ever offered for sale in

CENTRE COUNTY.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL TO CALL AND SEE. Respectfully,

CLEVAN DINGES.

A VENOMOUS FISH.

From a letter written by a correspondent in the Seychelle Archipelago, it would seem that though "every prospect pleases" man is not the only vile creature which the islands and their waters boast. There is a small but highly poisonous fish, we are told, called the "laf," the spines upon whose back are hollow and filled, like the fangs of the cobra, with a dangerous poison, which sometimes produces death, and always intense pain. You may draw it unobserved into the boat when you are fishing and find out its peculiarities. Sharks, too, are more than abundant, and it seems to hang about the frail boats of the place with such terrible earnestness as to appal sailors and cause them to refrain from tempting the deep; the creatures eat the oars as they are thrust into the water, munch the sides of the canoes, and altogether misconduct themselves so gravely that harpoons have to be used in order to repel them. Happily, in this respect to the "laf," nature has provided an antidote, for no sooner has he stung than his body offers a cure to any one who has the presence of mind to seize it, cut it open and apply it to the wound. Against the teeth of the shark no such protection is offered, yet those who wish to avoid his mouth can do so by keeping ashore. They miss the enjoyment of the loveliest waters in the world, but they also escape a fate compared to which that Jonah was child's play.

—A new comet has been discovered, the second one within a few months. This will not attract so much attention as the fact that a new supply of clothing has been received at the Philad. Branch, which has been marked down lower than any other store, and better goods for less money.

AFGHAN JUSTICE.

The method of dispensing justice and carrying the law into execution in Cabul seems to be somewhat primitive, judging from the following incident which is supplied by a correspondent of the Lahore paper. In a quarrel between two artillerymen, and by a sort of accident that sometimes happens on purpose, the bayonet of one man became implanted in the stomach of the other, inflicting a wound that resulted fatally. The friends and relatives of the deceased declared that they would only be satisfied by the life of the delinquent being left in their hands, and according to the usual custom in such cases, the prisoner was made over to them to do what they liked with him. It was immediately agreed that hanging was most appropriate, and all the necessary preparations for the ceremony were completed, when one of the relatives, more bloodthirsty than the rest, demanded the privilege of cutting the unfortunate man's throat. At this interesting period of the tragedy the colonel of the prisoner's battery arrived on the scene with a bag of Rs. 1,000, which obtained an instant reprieve for the moribund artilleryman.

—Don't glance at Dinges' advertisement and then pass on without further notice, that's not what he wrote it for. It will be as much to your benefit as his to read it.

Purchaser with Notice.—If one purchase land of the owner, knowing that the latter has already mortgaged it to another, although by a wrong description, such purchaser will take the land subject to the mortgage. Even if the purchaser have no actual notice of the mortgage having been made by such wrong description, yet if the circumstances attending the transaction are of a character to put a reasonable diligence, lead to a discovery of the existence of the mortgage, the purchaser will be bound in the same manner as if he had actual notice.—Slattery vs. Rafferty. Supreme Court, Ill.

Now Ready!

—Just Received—

A NEW STOCK

AT

WM. WOLF'S.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Mr. Wolf has just returned from the city with a stock of goods that will beat anything he has yet offered. But what he depends the most on for selling his goods are his

LOW PRICES

AS EVERYTHING HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN.

His stock consists of everything usually kept in a well stocked store, such as

DRY GOODS
GROCERIES

BOOTS AND SHOES
READY MADE CLOTHING, HARDWARE, QUEENS, GLASS AND WILLOW WARE,
ETC., ETC.,

DOLL & MINGLE.

BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BOOTS & SHOES,

A complete stock of entirely new Goods.

Fit and Quality Equal to Any.

GOODS BOUGHT DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS THEREBY SAVING CUSTOMERS THE DOUBLE PROFIT GENERALLY PAID.

We ask you to examine our Goods, and then compare prices with other Dealers.

WE HAVE A SHOE FOR $100,

WHICH WE CANNOT RECOMMEND TO WEAR A YEAR, BUT WE DO RECOMMEND AND GUARANTEE OUR BETTER GOODS.

If you want a shoddy Shoe we can give it to you, but we prefer giving customers the worth of their money.

We can save you money—and a dollar saved is a dollar made.

GIVE US A CALL.

Doll & Mingle,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Organs! Organs!

Pianos! Pianos!

Bellefonte Music Store!

ORGANS BOUGHT BY THE HUNDRED,

and for CASH sold below the lowest.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED!

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Don't forget it—get our prices before you buy. We allow no one to undersell us.

We are the only firm representing the following organs in Centre county.

THE ESTEY,
MASON & HAMLIN,
SMITH AMERICAN
SHOEMAKER

Any one claiming to represent any of the above makes in this county is a falsifier and unworthy of confidence. 28apr1

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,

DENTIST,

Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Luth Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, ether administered. 14apr.

HELP

Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered. Those by always keeping poverty at your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered usually become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 1y.oct

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my7.'78

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA

RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, President. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 126 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage making money fast. You can devote all your time to the business or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 1ma1y

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS,

Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c.,

Wines and Liquors for medical purposes kept constantly on hand. may18'78

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits, And Allow Interest, Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

10apr0.3tf

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

(Opposite Court-house.)

H. BROCKERHOFF, Prop'r. WM. McKEEVER, Manager.

Good sample rooms on first floor. Free buss to and from all trains.

Special rates to Witnesses and Jurors.

24apry Strictly First-Class.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER.

ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. Will be consulted in German and English. Office in Temperance building. 8may'78

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27feb tf.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1ulyly

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale, will draw up and have acknowledged deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the basement, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. 8sept'77

THE CENTRE-REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

:o:

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, May 26, '81

Notwithstanding

THE LARGE SALES OF LAST WEEK OUR ASSORTMENT REMAINS UNBROKEN. WE WILL HAVE SOME

Special Bargains

IN GOODS JUST OPENING TO SHOW YOU THIS WEEK.

Whitmer & Co.,

CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT.

SPRING MILLS PA

21ap6m

L. & T. RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7 00	9 45	2 30	6 45
Lewisburg	ar 7 10	10 00	2 35	7 00
Mifflinburg	8 03	10 51	3 13	
Fowler	9 27		4 39	
Coburn	9 45		4 52	
Spring Mills	10 15	ar	5 20	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon	ar 7 50	ar 9 30	ar 1 20	ar 6 20
Lewisburg	6 35	9 15	1 00	5 18
Mifflinburg		8 43	12 35	5 00
Fowler		7 10		3 10
Coburn		6 56		4 00
Spring Mills		6 30		3 30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—An Excelsior job press, 7½x5¾ inside chase, in good order, for sale cheap at this office.

—A R. R. ticket, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, 500 miles, good either way, for sale at this office—$14.00. tf

—Dinges has changed his ad. this week.

—Potato bugs are getting plenty again.

—Some corn is up, and some yet to plant.

—How is this? Thirty-three suits sold in ten days, at Dinges's.

—Many of our farmers are using phosphates as fertilizers, with good results.

—You can have four beautiful pictures taken for 25 cts. in the Bank building.

—Many farmers in Nittany valley also some in this valley, are obliged to replant corn.

—The boom at Whitmer & Co's store, at Spring Mills, still keeps up. The best stock and lowest prices does it all. Try them.

—The weather was showery last week; on Saturday afternoon three heavy thunder gusts passed over this section.

—Don't fail to read the two new adv's of Clevan Dinges in the paper and supplement. You will find that all said is true.

—Geo. Koch goes to Huntingdon county with his feather steaming apparatus. He does good and clean work, and none need hesitate to give him their feather beds.

—Hats, caps, boots and shoes, in abundance, for men and boys, and very cheap, at Wolf's old stand. The largest and best assortment in this valley.

—We are still obliged to continue our quarter sheet supplement—this being the 6th week.

—Joe Fury, of the *Watchman*, intends being a candidate for Register. Joe has every qualification for the place and would pay strict attention to the duties of the position.

—Something new in Centre Hall—a Photograph gallery—taken very cheap, 4 for 25 cents Will remain only a short time.

—We never had better growing weather than this spring—all vegetation has improved amazingly.

—We hear complaints of poor grain fields in Nittany valley, owing no doubt to the heavy sleet beginning of winter, which smothered it.

—The rush to Wolf's old stand continues, people being satisfied he keeps the largest and best assortment of goods, as well as latest styles, in this valley. Go and see before purchasing elsewhere.

—Oregon is original in its liquor legislation. It has in force a law requiring the drinker as well as the seller of drinks to take out license. Just imagine how proud a fellow would feel walking up to a bar and exhibiting his license to drink deadshot whisky straight!

—Hats, caps, ties, collars, umbrellas, a large variety at the Philad. Branch, the best and cheapest clothing hall in this place—which can not be successfully denied. Go and see for yourselves, and save money.

—Last Wednesday night the store of Clevan Dinges was entered and a lot of sugar, molasses, and some smaller articles taken. The thieves gained entrance through the celler door, in front of the store.

—Read advertisement of Whitmer & Co., the new Spring Mills store. They just travel right over the course, beat all others, and are kept busy dealing out the best bargains in the valley.

—The Huntingdon *Monitor* states that a Washington county man has purchased 3,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Coalporbust's Mills, in Huntingdon county, on which he intends raising and hearding sheep.

—Our young friend Clevan Dinges knows the value of advertising, as a glance at his two large ads. in the paper and supplement will show. We can heartily reccommend Clevan to all in need of anything in his line.

—The Wayne camp meeting, in Clinton county, will commence August 9th. The ten cent admission fee has been abandoned, and the gates will be closed on Sunday.

—We wish to call the attention of housewives to the fact, that Zellers, the druggist at Bellefonte, manufactures a Baking Powder that is superior to the Royal Baking Powder, which is the verdict of all ladies who have used it. We have given it a trial in our family and add our testimonial to the superiority of Zeller's Baking Powder. Ladies, give it a trial and improve your baking.

—The New York *Herald* appeals to the clergymen of the United States to preach short sermons during the summer.

We would improve that by saying, Short sermons all the year round.

—If you are fond of trout fishing, get Parker's Artificial Trout Flies, and you can bag more of the specied beauties than by any other fly out. The Parker fly is the favorite with all trout fishers that have tried it, and they will not do without it after using it once. It attracts the trout as quick as the natural fly, so well is the imitation. The Parker trout fly can be had at Murray's drug store.

—On Sunday evening, 15, as Mr. Joseph Baker, of Harris, undertook to lead to water by the halter a three year old colt it became unmanageable, wheeled and kicked him in the face and otherwise injured him severely. We are glad to learn that our friend Baker is mending up slowly.

NOTICE.—I have made arrangements to pay toll for all coming to the Potters Bank mill.

WM. FROM, Miller.

3t

BLACKSMITHING. Mr. B. F. Wiser having opened shops opposite the Lutheran Church, at Centre Hall, offers his services to the people of this vicinity in all the branches of blacksmithing. With many years of experience he feels his work will render satisfaction, and kindly asks a share of patronage. tf

DECORATION.

At a meeting of the Potter twp. Vet. Club, on Saturday evening, the following arrangements were agreed upon, viz:—

Committee on arrangement—John Shannon, Esq., George Sweeny, Adam Nearhood, W. P. Shoop and Simon Harper. On flags—A. Sam'l Nearhood, Sam'l Flora, Henry Garver and D. B. Brisbin. On music—Dr. W. A. Jacobs and M Derstine. Marshal—Col. A. Gregg, Asst. Marshal—Geo. M. Boal. Orators for the day—D. Hastings, and the Ministers of the several denominations in and about Centre Hall. Place of meeting—Witmer's Grove, at 5 o'clock p. m. No committee was appointed to furnish flowers for the occasion as the members of club felt certain all would assist in making wreaths, etc, for decorating purposes. All are therefore cordially invited to assist in preparing for decoration and to participate in the ceremonies. Put aside all work on Monday, 30th, and assist in getting spruce and other material for wreaths and take the same to W. Wolf's room, on Church St. Hoping all will feel interested in the matter and lend a helping hand. We remain

Respectfully,
Members of Club.

—Always go with the current—any other course is uphill business and requires useless paddling. The popular current of all housekeepers is to Sechler's grocery. Years of experience have proven that it is the only good place to go to for ripe and fresh groceries in this county. You get the best canned and dried fruit's there; you get the best cured, or fresh meats there; you get the only pure spices there; you get the only genuine syrups, sugars, coffees and teas there; the purest confectioneries; wood and willow ware; first class queensware; stoneware of all sizes; the best variety of tobacco; fish, salt, soaps, brushes, and anything any well regulated family needs. Wholesale and retail. They give the highest prices for all kinds of produce. Go to Sechler's, in the Bush housh block, for anything belonging to the grocery line, and you get first class goods.

—Here is a fish story that makes our month water and which comes to us from good authority: In Penn's creek, above Weiker run, fishermen often had their hooks taken off by some large inhabitant of the water, without any one knowing what it was or being able to bring it to land. Mr. Boob, an expert fisherman of Hartly twp., heard of it, and with rod and line he visited the locality and began to fish. His first throw brought a violent jerk, and by careful procedure after considerable of a tussle, he landed a 16 inch white-fish. His second throw was followed by another "bite," and he brought out an 8 inch white-fish. He threw in again, and the violence with which his hook was taken exceeded all his experience, and the pulling and dodging around, up and down stream, indicated a monster of some kind. After a long battle, to tire out the thing on his hook, Mr. Boob succeeded in dragging it close enough to shore, so that with a skillful grab he secured the fish. It was a trout measuring 30 inches, and in it were sticking no less than 8 hooks, which the trout had torn from angler's lines previously. No doubt this monster specled beauty felt as proud amongst his kin with these adornments as a tattoed Hottentot, or the African with his nose and lip rings, and considered himself Tycoon of the creek and bid defiance to the anglers art until Mr. Boob invaded his domains.

—The business boom, has caused so many manufactories to start in full operations, that hands are becoming scarce. Men are striking for higher wages at business centers. This will make harvest hands scarce. Farmers should consider the situation in time. Those who have much wheat to harvest, should provide themselves with Self Binding harvesters The Osborne is the best, binds with either twine or wire the cost of which is twenty-five to thirty cents per acre.

It is the only harvester made that twine and wire attatchments go with the same machine. They are the only self binding harvesters that have been sold in Centre county this year.

There is a twine binder in working order at the Farmers, Supply store of Alexander Co., Bellefonte, Pa.

—The following is Lock Haven's tax levy for this year:—City, 10 mills; City Bond, 14 mills; Poor, 5 mills; Street 7 mills: Water, 14 mills; Fire, 4 mills; Sinking Fund, 2 mills; making a total of 56 mills, the same in amount as last year

—It is an undisputed fact, admitted by all housekeepers in the county who have been there, that in No. 1 place to get good and fresh groceries, is at Sechlers, in the Bush house block, the oldest grocery in the county, and the most complete for any thing in their line. They do the fair thing by their customers always, and keep no goods but what are fit to have.

—A singular disease has broken out among the cattle at Ludlow, Mass. Several have died and many are sick. The lungs of the cattle that have died are found to be dark and honey-combed and water is found on the brain.

—Just go to Wolf's old stand for dry-goods, the best the eastern markets can afford, and assortment complete. As for bargains, none compete, and for quality of goods Wolf's store is always known to excel.

People sometimes wonder why some articles take the public by storm, as it were, while with others no amount of puffing will avail. It is because the one has merit, the other none. That is why "Green's Liver Pills" are so popular.

—If it is a fact as alleged that diptheria never makes it appearance in a household where coffee is roasted, it would be advisable for all families to buy green coffee and do their own roasting. The theory is that the aroma from roasting coffee destroys the germs of the disease.

—Young gents dont forget to present your sweethearts with a photograph. You can have four taken for only 25 cents, in the Bank building, Centre Hall.

—Remember that Dinges guarantees to save you from 5 to 10 per cent. on common prices.

—The name of Mr. John Rishel, of Potter, appears in this issue as a candidate for Associate Juege, like all good democrats, subject to party usages.

The best remedy for liver complaint is "Seller's Liver Pills." Only 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

—The contested election for Justice of the Peace, in Millheim, Reifsnyder vs. Musser, is to go on, and on Wednesday of this week, attorney's met at Millheim, to commence taking testimony.

—Now is the time for all housekeepers to lay in a supply of good things, for their families, since a new and fresh supply of all kinds of groceries has just been received at Sechlers, headquarters for all that is good, pure, fresh and wholesome in their line, and they sell at a trifle above cost for cash.

—Mr. A. Luckenbach's flitting passed thro' our town this week. Mr. L. leaves the Millheim mills to take charge of Reynold's mill at Bellefonte.

—Remember the photographer in the Bank building, he takes four fine pictures for 25 cents.

—Among the announcements for Commissioner, this week, will be seen the name of B. F. Arney, one of Potter twp's best working democrats.

—Just notice some of the bargains offered at Dinges' and you cannot fail calling and seeing him.

—The Y. M. C. A. returns its thanks to the ladies who kindly cleaned their room last week.

"Since taking 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' that old sore of mine is entirely cured." Sold by all druggists.

—Mr. Henry Miller, living a short distance this side of Bellefonte, died suddenly on Tuesday.

—Dinges motto is not to advertise anything untrue, but to stick to the facts throughout.

—Gib Larimer smoked a cigar in our sanctum, Monday.

—Philipsburgers have subscribed $30,000 for new blast furnaces.

LETTER FROM MR. AULTZ.

DEAR EDITOR—We landed on the eve of the 14th of April; boarded 5 days at the hotel; commenced work on the 20th of April, and had a good business and every prospect of it continuing so. I would say here I do not regret the move I have made; the only thing I regret is that I did not make the move 12 years ago. I have no doubt that I would now be much better fixed financially. This is the finest country I ever saw, and we have a nice and quiet town; have preaching twice every Sabbath, and S School twice, and in this regard are equal to the east. The location of the town of Ellwood is rolling and makes it desirable to live in. I would say here to many of my Loop friends, that such of them as can get away, had better turn their faces westward, as I know that a poor man has a much better chance than in the east. The grass is green and the fields look splendid. Our farmers are not all done planting corn yet; some are farming 100 acres of corn, so it takes some time to get it in the ground. Some of the Loop folks told me before I went west, that Will county was nothing but a mudhole; all low, marshy land. I say that is not correct. You will find disadvantages in all states, but the state of Illinois far exceeds Pennsylvania in advantages in every respect. I can show you as many mudholes in Pennsylvania, in places, as you can in Illinois. If those who are disposed to talk against Will county would come and see for themselves they would not be so ready to condemn it. I was to see father Muller a week ago; he is well and in good spirits; he was to Chicago and underwent an operation on his eyes, and was regained his sight in one eye, it makes him feel good and we are all glad that our old friend has again received his sight Mor anon.

M. T. AULTZ.

Ellwood, May 16 1881.

SHAN'T I TAKE A BLUE PILL?

No, don't take it and run the risk of mercurial poisons, but when bilious and constipated get a box of the celebrated Kidney-Wort, and it will speedily cure you. It is nature's great remedy for constipation, and for all kidney and liver diseases. It acts promptly on these great organs and so restores health, strength and vigor.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 23.—Wheat red $1.24; Corn 59; Oats white 49; Cattle 6@7.; Sheep 5@6.

Chicago, May 23.—Wheat No. 2 $1 10; Barley 95;

DIED.

At Houserville, on 5th, Martin Houser, (of Daniel) aged 54 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that John Rishel, of Potter, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that John B. Leathers, of Howard, is a candidate for sheriff subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L. Neff, of Boggs, is a candidate for sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Neidigh, of Ferguson, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Coldren, of Gregg, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, is a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic usages.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph Smith, of Gregg township, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D. C. Keller, of Potter, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that John Hoy, Jr., of Marion, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Arney, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner subject to democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that Jas. A. M'Clain, of Boggs, will be a candidate for Register, subject to democratic usages.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that Frank E. Bible, of Spring, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to democratic usages.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed there will be exposed at public sale, at the Court House in Bellefonte on, Saturday the 4th day of June, 1881, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following Real Estate of the defendant to wit.

Suit of J. N. Casanova, vs J. H. Pierce, No 6 Aug., term, 1881. Debt, $2 000.. Fi. Fa.—B & G. Att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit; Bounded on the south by North Front street on the east by Laurel street, on the west by lot of Mrs. Meyers, and on the north by Second street, fronting on North Front street 66 feet; and extending along Laurel street 220 feet, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, two large store rooms, a ware room, marble yard, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. H. Pierce.

JOHN SPANGLER, SHERIFF

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ Kidney-Wort is equal to Kidney-Wort in either form.

GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'r's, (Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are young and digestion or dissipated or single, old or poor, health or happiness, pay on Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters thrilling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are suffering from any indiscretion. If you are married or young, suffering from ills or a host of maladies, use Hop Bitters.

Whoever you are, wherever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters!

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

If you are sickly weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. 1,170. A has saved hundreds.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

THE EMERICK INSURANCE CLAIM PAID.

The George Emerick claim was paid off in Centre county at the rate of eighteen hundred and six dollars for six thousand insurance. He was insured in the New Berlin Mutual Relief Association on or about the 1st of Feb. and died February 26th, 1881, and if he had lived up to the present time would have recieved $750 on the thousand. I, as the beneficiary, would recommend the N. B. Company as the best ever offered in Centre county. They do just as they agree to do, and carry your money to your door. The Claim was paid by W. H. Davis, General Ag't, and A. P. Wilson, District Ag't, for Centre county.

26m 3t. JNO. G. EMERICK.

"I DON'T WANT THAT STUFF."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and was so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.—*Standard.*

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

Newark, O., May 15.—A boat containing a pleasure party capsized on Licking Lake, fifteen miles from here, last evening. Price Stowe, Mrs. Barbara Losch and her two little sons, were drowned. They were residents of this place.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGATABLE COMPOUND, the great medicine for all female complaints, is the greatest strengthener of the back, stomach, nerves, kidneys, urinary and genital organs of man and women ever known. Send for circulars to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. 26 may 2t.

BY UNIVERSAL ACCORD,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best for all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 6 Bookman Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

Big pay. Light work. Steady employment. Samples free. Address, M. L. EVRN, 6 Nassau Street, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

☞ jan 6m JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

of all descriptions are relieved at once, and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Its great tonic powers are especially directed to the removal of this class of diseases. We know of persons that have suffered for thirty years that have been permanently cured by taking Kidney-Wort a short time.

CAUTION.—Persons are hereby cautioned against using the lands of Krise and of Kurtz, near Centre Hall, for crossing same, and avoid the necessity for further steps against tresspassers.

tf. SAM'L FLORY, Farmer.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the appointment of John W. Sholl } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co.

No. 24, Jan. 3, 1880.

The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the assignee to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 21st day of June, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend. H. A. MCKEE,

26 may, td. Auditor.

ANNUAL MEETING OF POTTER SCHOOL BOARD.

The board of directors of Potter school district, will meet at the Old Fort, Monday, June 7th, at 8 o'clock, a. m., to settle Treasurer's account and transact such other business as may present itself. The township auditors are requested to meet at 1 p. m., to audit the account, and directors elect at same hour to reorganize board All persons interested are requested to attend. Jos. M. GILLILAND, Pres't.

W. A. KERR, Sec'y. 12my

CAUTION.—Having purchased the articles mentioned below at Constable's sale, on 6th day of May, 1881, as the property of Peter Ripka, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the same: 1 two horse wagon 1 spring wagon, 2 plows, 1 cultivator, 1 harrow, 2 cows, 4 head of young cattle 2 bay mares, the interest in 20 acres of grain in the ground, 1 hay rake, 1 reaper, 6 shoats, 1 table, 1 bed and bedding, one corner cupboard, 1 wood box, 1 sink, 1 set of carpenter tools, 1 clock, 2 sets of horse gears. I. J. GRENOBLE.

12my3t Spring Mills.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, near Spring Mills, during the fall of 1880, a yearling bull of dark color. The owner is requested to prove property, pay cost, and remove it

ANDREW KORMAN.

my5 Spring Mills.

THE BEST OUT.

THE

Rolli'g Pulley Gate.

This is the best, cheapest, easiest handled gate yet invented. Can be opened with ease from a few inches to 10 or 15 feet, and also swung at right angles, as well as raised to permit the passage of hogs. These gates are put up for $1 50 to $2 00. Apply to M. Condo, Centre Hall. 21ap6t.

GOOD TIMBERLAND FOR SALE.—51 acres and 80 perches timberland, in Gregg twp., about one-half mile south of Geo. Gentzel's sawmill, near the public road, adjoining lands of Chas. Ripka, Geo. Gentzel and J D Decker. The timber consists of good yellow pine, pitch pine, hemlock and chestnut oak. Also HOUSE AND LOTS IN MILLHEIM adjoining J. R. Reifsnyder on the south, Annie Albright, B. O. Deininger and D. A. Moser on the north; containing about one acre, having thereon a dwelling house, with good garden, 40 young apple trees, choice fruit, just beginning to bear; about 20 peach trees, 6 pear trees, and an abundance of grapes, sour cherries, and other fruit; also a well of good water, 30 feet deep, near the house. For further information apply to

JOHN S. AUMAN,

21mar3m, Farmers' Mills, Pa.

H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow.

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.

21ap

THE

Capitol of American Clothing

Oak Hall,

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia

THE

1861—20th Spring—1881

Twenty years of lessons in how to make and sell the best clothing. We have begun the twenty-first. All that we have found out about it, we have put into practice in making up the 2½ acres of clothing that you will look at for our trade; it is the very largest retail clothing stock in the country; worth every cent we ask for it; and we guarantee every article.

More and Better Materials in
More and Better Clothing in
Lower and Fairer Prices in

Oak Hall

Than in any other retail clothing house anywhere within reach of American money.

The secret of our great business is only this: Doing our level best to make up the right kind of clothing, and having made it right, then counting the cost, and

SELLING AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

This we have been doing for twenty years; and have clothed over hundred of thousands,—old and young.

This Spring we Overtop every Past Spring.

The spring has been so backward that we have had ample getting-ready time, and the extraordinary stock of clothing that every man and boy may choose from is without equal in America. The stock is something wonderful,

SOUND AS HONEST WORK CAN MAKE IT.

The best sewing on the best cloths, the best trimmings, the best styles, and the best money's worth that can be put into clothing anywhere. It is a great thing to say, that not another house in the land can do so much in clothing you so well. The cloths come direct to us; we buy them largely; we make up the clothing in our own well-ordered ways,—knowing all the things that belong to making clothing well,—and they will go direct from us,—the makers,—to you,—the wearers,—not a profit between. That's why OAK HALL has the lowest prices, as well as the best clothing.

During the past ninety days we have, in making up this new spring stock, so improved the patterns, our ways of making, and minor details that this spring's exhibition of ready-made clothing might be fairly called

READY CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

Being far in advance of any hitherto offered for immediate wear. This applies alike to Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Our Custom Clothing Department improves every year. We make to order from the finest fabrics, and believe we do the best work that can be done.

Orders by mail are filled with the same promptness and care that would be given to serving you in person.

Extending the compliments of the house, and a cordial invitation to everybody to come and see, and make trial of the 1881 Spring Clothing,

Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall, S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

The Largest Clothing House in America.

BAULAND and NEWMAN

BIG-H-STORE

BELLEFONTE

C evan Dinges.

Cheapest Store

—IN—

CENTRE COUNTY

Mr. Dinges has positively the cheapest store in the valley, and it will be well for you to call on him and examine his stock and prices, and you will find the best quality of goods at cheaper rates than elsewhere.

You may think he is trying to talk or fill up his ad., but this is not the case as he will show.

My object in selling goods cheaper than other merchants, is simply to convince the people of our valley that it is not necessary to go away from home to buy cheap but you can save at least $1 on every $10 by dealing with me, if you can't I don't ask your trade.

Again another object is to establish a first class store in this valley that goods will be sold at cash prices. All this I am doing at present, as many of my friends know.

It will pay you to come 15 or 18 miles to my store, as a number of my customers are doing.

I ask your attention to my ad. in today's paper and supplement. You can get all the goods mentioned at the prices quoted and when you come for them you will not find that I am "just out, but have some for 25 or 50 per cent more"—that is the way some merchants advertise and sell.

I have the largest bargains in Clothing ever offered in the county. Examine my stock before buying. Very respectfuly soliciting a call I remain yours &c.

CLEVAN DINGES.

Centre Hall, Pa.

VALENTINES & CO.'S STORES.

The Largest Dealers in Centre County.

—WE ARE OFFERING NEW— BARGAINS EVERY DAY.

With the additional rooms added to the Stores we are able to make a much larger and finer display.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

at Bottom Prices.

STRAW HATS at 4c. each.

Although we have sold nearly two carloads of Mackerel this spring, we still have a nice stock of new Mackerel for harvest.

We pay CASH or Trade for Butter Eggs, Bacon, Lard and Potatoes.

Call and see our spring Suits. We give you value for money with our Clothing.

HUNES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

NEW YORK

CLOTHING HOUSE.

Come from the farm, or come from the shop,
Come from the city or country, our stock is tip top,
Come one and come all, we can suit you right well
Our stock of new clothing we're bound for to sell.

If you want the newest and latest styles in

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS

CALL AT THE NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want stylish and well made CHILDREN'S SUITS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES Call at the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want GOOD GOODS FOR LITTLE MONEY Call at the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want a Fine Dress Suit (EQUAL TO CUSTOM WORK) Call at the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want a pair first class Working Pants AT $1.00 Call at the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want to see a large and Well Selected Stock Call at the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want to see the Greatest Bargains EVER OFFERED (BEYOND DOUBT) IN BELLEFONTE, Call at the New York Clothing House.

If you want to see a fine line of All Wool Pants Call at the New York Clothing House.

If you want the latest styles in Straw & Stiff Hats Call at the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want to see the largest and most complete assortment of Gents Furnishing GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., Call at the New York Clothing House, ALLEGHENY ST., Opposite Brockerhoff House, BELLEFONTE

M. ASH, Prop.

FOR THE LADIES.

A Royal Bride's Trousseau.

The New York *Telegram* says of the trousseau belonging to the Princess Stephanie, of Belgium, married to the Crown Prince of Austria: It had been exhibited at the royal palace at Brussels, and the descriptions of its fairy-like materials, and the exquisite works of art in gold and silver embroidery and laces of marvelous delicacy, were most exciting. Amid all the bridal glories one table in the middle of the hall was heaped up with linen and household goods, which attracted the attention of the ladies. It may interest lady readers to know that the chemises are fringed with costly lace and with lovely bosoms of artistic workmanship. Then there were jackets, corsets, jupons, handkerchiefs, fichus, cravates and other most charming objects necessary to the feminine toilet. Near these were costlier presents of dresses and jewelry. The bridal dress was of the traditional cloth of silver, richly ornamented with embroidery designs representing oak, laurel and rose branches, intertwined with bouquets of orange blossoms, the whole, both for design and harmony of color, forming a robe such as connoisseurs declared was never seen before. The waist and arms were decorated with delicate silver lace, the train of the same material as the robe and embroidered to match. It was four meters long and four wide. The bouquets and designs in high relief on the train have occupied many industrious hands for over three months. The queen of the Belgians wore a dress at the wedding which was composed of azure velvet, the train, with rich silver embroidery, falling over a similarly embroidered underdress of dead blue satin. It was very tastefully decorated with silver lace, and the draping and arrangements of this matchless robe were such as to send those who have seen it into ecstasies.

How Women Should Dress.

An American authority says: No lady need be ashamed to dress plainly or cheaply; she can, with the help of the modern guides to dress, appear like a lady on very little money. She can lay down three rules for herself: Never to pretend to anything, never to wear jewelry, and, affirmatively, always to be neat. A young girl with a white muslin and a fresh flower is dressed for a queen's ball. A lady of maturer years, with a well-fitting dark silk, real jewelry or none, and her own hair—all the better if it is white—is also dressed for a ball. True womanhood include all the delicate refinements that overflow in the perfect glove, the well-fitting shoe, the pretty stocking, the neat frills, the becoming bonnet. The American woman, to do her only justice, is not a creature by instinct, and if she occasionally gives too much thought to dress, she is still to be admired and commended for her daintiness.

Fashion Notes.

Scarf draperies grow in favor.

Vermicelli lace is out of fashion.

Colored Spanish lace is made into hats.

Steel lace bonnets are trimmed with ostrich tips.

Tuscan cream is the name of a new color in lace.

Crosswise draperies are much used for short skirts.

Triangular sticks are the newest for sunshades.

Surah serge is trimmed with batiste embroidery.

Soft thick ostrich feathers are put on bonnets of steel lace.

The frills on summer silk dresses are cut in points this season.

Wall flower tints reappear again in flowers, ties and ribbons.

The Watteau is the favorite style for illuminated foulard dresses.

Paste jewels set in steel are used for buttons on foulard gowns.

The pinkish white color of the new laces is called baked earth.

Some of the summer piques have designs like those of brocade.

Surah is made into blouse waists for children's wear. It washes as well as linen.

Chenille dotted net is not tied when used for bonnet strings, but caught by a flower.

Flat collars to be worn on silk dresses have a point behind and a point on each shoulder.

Watered silk appears as panels in skirts, and also as waistcoats in evening costumes.

Black satin parasols are frequently edged with plaited satin ruffles of gold color or scarlet.

Shirred cuffs edged with lace, accompany shirred collarettes and fichus of the same material.

The fastening used with surplice waists is three buckles placed slantwise at the waist.

Some of the light summer mantles are trimmed all around with black lace over white lace.

Iris colors are the soft hues of the flag flower, and are becoming to young girls with yellow hair.

White pique bonnets in the poke shape have muslin crowns which are fastened on by buttons.

White waists under overdresses with square neck and no sleeves are to be worn by little children this summer.

Summer gowns for young girls have skirts of thin wool, and waists of surah with silk ruches and ruffles of choice lace.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The object-glass for the Lick observatory in California is to be three feet in diameter, and if successful, will be the most powerful instrument of the kind ever made. About three years will be required to finish the telescope.

An instrument called the margarimeter has been invented by two Parisian chemists for detecting the presence of margarine in butter. It is based on the different densities of butter and the grease substances substituted for it or mixed with it.

It is is said that during a recent hail-storm in Geneva, Professor Colladon observed that the hail-stones repelled each other as they fell, and that after lying quiet for a moment or two on the ground, bounded about like the electric hail experiment of Newton with pith-balls.

In a letter written by Mr. Charles Darwin to Professor Holmgren on vivisection, he says: "No one, unless he is grossly ignorant of what science has done for mankind, can entertain any doubt of incalculable benefits which will hereafter be derived from physiology, not only by man but the lower animals. Look, for instance, at Pasteur's results in modifying the germs of the most malignant diseases, from which animals will, in the first place, receive more relief than man."

Writing about some phenomena of optics, M. Treve mentions the fact that the flame of a lamp appears brighter, and that an upright post, shaft or mast is seen more distinctly through a vertical than a horizontal slit, but that a house, a landscape or the disks of the sun or moon is better observed when the slit is horizontal. Photographs present more or less clear definition according as the light passes from the kind of object exposed to the sensitive plate through an opening or slit of a horizontal or vertical nature. The results are ascribed to the action of diffused light.

Some time since a letter was received in New Orleans directed "to the Biggest Fool in New Orleans." The postmaster was absent, and on his return one of the youngest clerks in the office informed him of the letter. "And what became of it?" inquired the postmaster. "Why," replied the clerk, "I did not know who the biggest fool in New Orleans was, and so I opened the letter myself!" "And what did you find in it?" inquired the postmaster. "Why," responded the clerk, "nothing but the words, 'Thou art the man!'"

Given to Inventions.

"It is very well to talk about working for the heathen," said one, as the ladies of the circle put aside their sewing, "but I'd like to have some one tell me what I'm to do with my husband."

"What's the matter with him?" asked a sympathetic old lady.

"William is a good man," continued the first, waving her glasses in an argumentative way, "but William will invent. He goes inventing round from morning till night, and I have no peace or comfort. I didn't object when he invented a fire-escape, but I did remonstrate when he wanted me to crawl out the window one night last winter to see if it worked well. Then he originated a lock for the door that wouldn't open from midnight until morning, so as to keep burglars out. The first time he tried it he caught his coat-tail in it, and I had to walk around him with a pan of hot coals all night to keep him from freezing.'

"Why didn't he take his coat off?"

"I wanted him to, but he stood around till the thing opened itself trying to invent some way of unfastening it. That's William's trouble. He will invent. A little while ago he got up a cabinet bedstead that would shut and open without handling. It went by clockwork. William got into it and up it went. Bless your heart, he stayed in there from Saturday afternoon until Sunday evening, when it flew open and disclosed William with the plans and specifications of a patent wash-bowl that would tip over when it got just so full. The result was that I lost all my rings and a breast-pin down the waste pipe. Then he got up a crutch for a man that could also be used as an opera glass. Whenever the man leaned on it, up it shut, and when he put it to his eye to find William it flew out into a crutch and almost broke the top of his head off."

"Don't any of his inventions amount to anything?"

"He says they do. Once he invented a rope-ladder to be worn as a guard-chain and lengthened out with a spring. He put it around his neck, but the spring got loose and turned it into a ladder and almost choked him to death. Then he invented a patent boot-heel to crack nuts with, but he mashed his thumb with it and gave it up. His coal scuttle has made more trouble than anything else. It was riveted to the grate, and when the fire got low it would turn over and pour on coal. The rivets got rusty so he couldn't get it off, and I just sit up in bed and listen to that scuttle all night. Then he arranged a corn-popper so it would wiggle itself, and now he can't stop it. You can hear that popper going around in the closet, and he won't let me throw it away because he wants to invent something to hold it still. Why, he has got a washtub full of inventions. One of them is a prayer-book that always opens at the right place. We tried it one morning at church, but the wheels and springs made such a row that the sexton took William out by the collar and told him to leave his fire-engines home when he came to worship. The other day I saw him going up street with the model of a grain elevator sticking out of his hip pocket, and he is fixing up an improved shot tower in our bedroom."

"Does he make any money out of his inventions?"

"He doesn't appear to. The other night a man came down and wanted William to get up a patent umbrella fastening. Since then he has wrecked all the umbrellas and parasols in the house. We haven't a thing to use if it should rain. Now he's at work on a combined cat and rat trap. The cat and rats go in at different ends and eat each other up—at least he says they will; and after that he is going at a pair of pantaloons, in which a man can fall down without spraining his leg. William means well, but he's got that mania for inventing, and I don't know where it will end."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Durability of the Obelisk.

Commander Gorringe lectured a short time ago before the Teachers' association of New York, on "The Obelisk and African Archæology." In the course of his lecture he said:

The ancient Egyptian obelisks were originally monoliths, and were all quarried at Syene, on the banks of the Nile, about 650 miles from the sea, where there exists an enormous mass of rock known as syenite, celebrated for its hardness, freedom from cracks and veins of foreign matter, and susceptible of the most beautiful polish. It has been asserted that the climate of Egypt is more favorable for the preservation of syenite than that of Paris, London and New York. I contest the accuracy of this assertion. The wonderful preservation of the Egyptian monuments is due to the material of which they are made, and not the climate. In Egypt very heavy dews accumulate in the summer and autumn, when the sky is almost cloudless and the sun puts forth its greatest heat. The moistened surfaces are acted on by the powerful rays of the morning sun, and, as is universally the case where there are heat and moisture, there will be decay. Thus it is that the eastern and southern sides of the mountains all along the northern coast of Africa show signs of disintegration, while the western and northern sides remain more or less uninjured. You have observed that the hieroglyphics on two of the sides of our obelisk are perfect, while on the other they are more or less obliterated. This is not due to the sand storms of the desert, as has been stated, because the most perfect side was facing the southwest, from which direction the most severe sand storms of Alexandria invariably come. The same condition that caused the defacement of two sides in Egypt exists in New York, but under different circumstances and to a less degree. It is only during the summer afternoons, after the thunder-showers, that the sun has an opportunity to exert his most powerful influence on a moist surface. This is the reason I have turned the worst face of the obelisk to the west, to receive whatever injury may result from the same cause. Many persons interested in the preservation of the hieroglyphics as they are have expressed some anxiety as to the effect of severe cold following rapidly a heavy rain. I have no hesitation in asserting that we have little to fear from that cause.

Mexican Homes.

The Mexican ladies, writes a correspondent, are the most lovable, charming, amiable women in the world, and domestic life in this country is worthy the admiration of our people, and might be imitated by Americans. As there are no summer or winter resorts, families are not separated three or four months of each year. The mother does not urge her daughter to excel in the art of dress for the purpose of attracting attention or catching male butterflies. The fashionable hotel or boarding-house—that pest, that curse of our land—is, happily, unknown here. Each young couple, when they marry, settle down in their own little house, however humble it may be, and their children are brought up in the pure sunlight of home. There are more marriages "for love" here than in France and Spain combined. Cupid holds a firmer sway than Plutus. I admit that Mexican girls ought to have a more solid, liberal education than they generally receive. Not that it is at all necessary for them to puzzle their brains over Euclid and the exact sciences, but they ought to burn their embroidery frames, stop making wax flowers (an absurdity in this beautiful, fertile land), and study modern history, natural philosophy and mark the present course of events, and take some interest in the political status of the world. In the higher class the ladies are generally accomplished, are good linguists and excellent musicians, but the great middle classes seem to have no higher ambition for their daughters than to have them taught to read, write and sew. The fragile forms, sallow complexions, and the listlessness we observe among them, are mainly due to their eternal stitching and want of exercise.—*Progress.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Extended crop reports recently published in the Chicago *Times* indicate that the Northwest will more than make up for the partial failure of the winter wheat crop by an increased acreage and assured yield of spring wheat. Minnesota and Dakota alone promise to make good the deficit.

George Morton, a Canadian cheese exporter, will undertake a scheme for a great dairy colony in the Northwest. There are to be 224 farms of 160 acres each, stocked at the outset with thirty cows each. The novelty will be a narrow-gauge railroad, with a station on each farm, so that milk can be carried to a central cheese factory twice a day.

A dangerous counterfeit of the standard American silver dollar has made its appearance. They have the ring of the genuine metal, the milling is perfect, and there is an absence of that greasy substance which is found by running the thumb over the general run of base coins. They are, however, too light, and a trifle thicker than the genuine.

The days when nothing was sold in San Francisco for less than a dime, and even that minimum price was almost a badge of disgrace in the eyes of people who remembered the golden days of the half-dollar, have passed away forever. Californians have passed their period of contempt for small coins and the chink of the nickle is heard in the land. The *Bulletin* regards this fact as an indication of the healthy financial condition of the community. People purchase less of what they do not want and of necessary articles only what they need, and have ceased to fear the derision of those who still refuse to recognize any sum of money smaller than one "bit."

A writer in a French paper ascribes the exceptional healthiness of butchers to their inhaling the nutritive principles of meat, and a French physician of eminence deduces from this the desirability of vapor baths charged with vitalizing principles. Cooks, at this rate, ought to be amazingly full of vitality. The good health of butchers is probably due to their living entirely in the open air, the same cause which gives so many more years of life, on the average, to the grocer's clerk than to his dry goods brother. Thirty years ago butchers in London never wore hats when at work, but drove all over the town bareheaded, as many young butchers do now. This inhaling idea is, like all others, old. A century ago consumptive patients were sent to live over cow-houses.

The ratio of ministers to members varies greatly in different denominations, as the following table will show:

	Churches.	*Members*
African M. E., one minister to every		224
Lutheran, "	"	221
M. E., South, "	"	214
Reformed (Ger.), one minister to every		177
Colored M. E., "	"	147
Reformed (Dutch), "	"	144
Methodist Episcopal, "	"	134
Baptists, "	"	130
African M. E. Zion, "	"	127
Evangelical Associa'n, "	"	125
United Presbyterian, "	"	118
Presbyterian (North), "	"	114
Congregationalists, "	"	107
Protestant Episcopal, "	"	100
Methodist Protestant, "	"	86
Cumberland Pres. "	"	80
United Brethren in Christ, one minister to every		61
Average.		141

Recent advices speak of the discovery of a new gold field in the most inland part of New South Wales, which is causing some excitement among the gold-mining community. The scene of the find is the Grey Ranges, a wild elevated country in the extreme northwest of the colony, and on the borders of South Australia. Apart from the nature of the deposits, which are said to be rich, the discovery is interesting as a matter of science, as being a deviation from the rule which has hitherto prevailed that all of the mineral wealth, and especially the gold deposits, in Australia have been found within a short distance from the coast. The nearest village to the Grey Ranges is Wilcannia, on the Darling river, some 600 miles from Sidney, and 200 miles from the gold field. Water is scarce, and only to be met with at distances of fifty miles apart, so that intending prospectors will have to encounter more than the usual amount of difficulty.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Sanitary errors: 1. To believe that the more hours children are at their studies the faster they learn. 2. To believe that the more a person eats the stronger and fatter he will become. 3. To believe that if exercise is good for one it should be taken at all hours and seasons, the more violent the better the result. 4. To imagine that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. 5. To eat without appetite. 6. To eat a hearty supper the last thing at night.

A superior remedy for a sore throat is, on retiring to rest, to rub on the outside a little volatile liniment, and swallow slowly a few drops of paregoric, letting it dissolve in the saliva, and spread along down the inflamed parts. The liniment is generally sufficient alone. Volatile liniment is simply a mixture of sweet oil and aqua ammonia (called liquid hartshorn). These are put into a vial and shaken, using such proportion as to form a semi-liquid soap. An ounce or two can be got cheaply at the druggist's, and if tightly corked it will keep for months. Rub it on with the fingers. This is also good for soreness of the chest or joints, or for lameness, stiff neck, etc.

One of the simplest and best remedies to be given to children if they are troubled with worms is poplar bark. A well-known physician has used this for years with marked success. It can be bought at any drug store, and a little paper costing five cents will often prevent sickness and possibly save a large doctor's bill. If a child looks white around the mouth, with flushed cheeks and bad breath, it is safe to infer that he is afflicted with worms. I take a little pinch of the bark, about as much as one would naturally take up on the point of a penknife, and give it before breakfast. It has a clean, bitter taste, and there is no difficulty in getting a child to take it if you explain what it is for. A good way to regulate a child's stomach and bowels is to give him a little bowl of oatmeal and milk every day for breakfast and dinner. See that it is well salted, as salt promotes digestion. The ailments of a child who is in a normal condition almost always proceed from the stomach, and much may be done for our children by paying some attention to their diet and so avoid giving medicine as much as possible. "My little boy eats everything just the same as the rest of us, coffee and tea and all," said a lady to me with an air of pride and satisfaction. Now my little boy did not eat everything and never tasted of coffee or tea, and at the age of six years he was a perfectly healthy child and full half a head taller than the sallow, dyspeptic little fellow who ate everything.—*New York Post.*

An English newspaper directory gives the present position of the newspaper press of the United Kingdom: England—London, 378; Provinces, 1,087—1,465; Wales, 66, Scotland, 181; Ireland, 154; British Isles, 20; giving a total of 1,983. Of these there are 123 daily papers published in England, 4 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 18 in Ireland and 2 in the British Isles. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,097, of which no less than 319 are of a decidedly religious character.

It is said that Barnum pays Chang, the Chinese giant traveling with his show, $100 per day. If this is true there seems to be a great discrepancy in the wages of Celestials in this country. There are many Chinamen in America, half the size of Chang, working for fifty cents a day, who ought, on the Chang basis of size, to get $50. But they don't.—*Rome Sentinel.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

East and Middle.

GOVERNOR CORNELL, of New York, has issued a proclamation calling upon district attorneys to enforce the laws against the lottery traffic.

THE cremation society recently started in New York is reported to be steadily gaining ground.

THE Pennsylvania senate has passed a resolution asking for the transfer of William Penn's remains from England to Philadelphia.

THE Friends' meeting house at Woonsocket R. I., which was built in 1719, was burned the other day.

THE heat which prevailed in New York and vicinity a few days ago was the severest experienced so early in the season for many years. In New York the thermometer reached ninety-one degrees. Much suffering was caused, a large number of persons being overcome by sunstroke. About seventy-five men belonging to the First brigade of the First division, national guard, composed of five New York city regiments, while parading, were overcome by the heat, and in several instances fatal results were apprehended.

THE president of Trinity college, at Hartford, Conn., has dismissed the students for three weeks, by advice of the board of health, on account of one case of variolold and the possible exposure of other students.

MOODY and Sankey, the revivalists, conducted services in the Cooper institute, New York, the other night.

THE Boston wholesale dealers in canned goods have been greatly excited over the failure of L. J. B. Lincoln, a broker in canned goods, nuts, etc. The liabilities are estimated at about $500,000.

THE last six-day "go-as-you-please" pedestrian match in New York has proved a dreary failure. It was so slimly attended that most of the contestants dropped out before the third day, and only one man—Geldert, whose score was 501 miles—was on the track when the match ended.

Two men—John L. Sullivan, of Boston, and John Flood—succeeded in evading the police and engaging in a brutal prize-fight in New York by hiring a barge at night and proceeding ten miles up the Hudson river. The fight was for the so-called "heavy-weight championship" and $4,000. The ring was pitched on the deck of the barge, and after fighting eight rounds, lasting sixteen minutes, Flood, who had been terribly beaten from the start, was knocked senseless, and lost the fight.

THE long letter which Governor Cornell received from Messrs. Conkling and Platt announcing their resignation as United States Senators from New York, recites in full the reasons which in their judgment "made such a step respectful and necessary." They say that some weeks ago the President sent to the Senate, in a group, a number of nominations of persons for public offices already filled; that "it was proposed to displace them all, not for any alleged fault or for any alleged need or advantage of the public service, but in order to give the great office of collector of the port of New York to Mr. William H. Robertson as a 'reward' for certain acts of his, said to have aided in making the nomination of General Garfield possible;" that this movement was a surprise, they having been told only a few hours before that no removals in the New York offices were to be made, and that the Vice-President and Postmaster-General James were equally surprised; that thereupon they (the two Senators from New York) with the Vice-President and Postmaster-General, sent a letter to the President remonstrating against the proposed change in the collectorship at New York on the ground that in their belief the interests of the public service would not be promoted by removing the present collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his stead; that the President abruptly withdrew the names of several citizens of New York, nominated for various offices, for the purpose of controlling "the action of Senators touching matters committed by the constitution to the Senate exclusively;" that "following this sweeping an l startling executive act came ominous avowals that dissent or failure to 'advise and consent' would be held an act of offense, exposing all Senators from whatever state to executive displeasure;" that Mr. Robertson ought not, by reason of any great political service or fitness for the office, to have received the nomination for collector; that "such prominence has been given to the subject and such distrust has been expressed of the correctness of our positions that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are bound and ever ready to bow;" and finally that they "therefore inclose their resignations, but hold fast the privilege, as citizens and Republicans, to stand for the constitutional rights of all men, and of all representatives, whether of the States, the nation or the people."

West and South.

ARCH. M. DEVOE, forty-five years of age traveling agent of the Hannibal (Mo.) *Clipper* and formerly private secretary to ex-Governor Robinson, of New York, committed suicide at St. Joseph, Mo. He left a note to his father stating that his life had been a failure.

A SCOUTING party in Texas struck an Indian camp near the mouth of the Pecos river, killed four Indians and one squaw and captured one boy, one wounded squaw and twenty-one animals.

A MEMORIAL column and bronze statue of General Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame, was unveiled at Spartanburg, S. C. Senator Wade Hampton delivered the oration, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Massachusetts, also spoke.

A FIRE at Denver, Col., destroyed the Rocky Mountain brewery, causing an estimated loss of $100,000.

AT the conclusion of ceremonies attending the dedication of the tomb of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia and the unveiling of a statue of Stonewall Jackson in Metairie cemetery, New Orleans, Jefferson Davis made a speech highly eulogistic of General Jackson.

THE fifty-seventh anniversary of the Society of American Sunday-school Union was held in Chicago. Last year the union established, according to the reports, 1,415 Sunday-schools, with 6,295 teachers and 52,438 scholars. It aided 3,887 other schools, with 16,614 teachers and 157,649 scholars. The collections, legacies, etc., during 1880 amounted to $81,595, and $29,-301 was expended in missionary work.

THE brewers of the country, in convention at Chicago, adopted resolutions condemning recent prohibitory movements in various States.

ANNIE MYRTLE, a girl thirteen years of age died at Racine, Wis., from the effects of "jumping the rope" 102 times.

A STORM at Worthington, Ia., lifted the barn of John Pittman, containing six horses, and carried it a distance of half a mile without injury to the horses; also two barns belonging to R. Baker were blown a distance of two miles.

FOUR desperadoes in Missouri wounded an old man and a child, and killed one of a sheriff's posse in pursuit of them. One of the desperadoes gave himself up and was lynched.

While Brice Stough, his wife and two children and his sister, Mrs. Barbara Losch, were rowing in a small skiff at Newark, Ohio, the boat capsized. Before assistance could reach them all were drowned except Mrs. Stough.

A singular phenomenon is reported from Bedford, Ind., a cloud as low as the tree-tops having rushed over the trees with the roar of a hurricane. Only thirty-five seconds intervened from the time it was seen approaching until its disappearance. The sky was clear at the time and the sun shining.

Lieutenant Cherry, of the Fifth cavalry, United States army, was killed by one of his own men while in pursuit of a party of deserters who had robbed a ranch and murdered two men. Lieutenant Cherry was a young officer of great promise.

LEADING citizens of Denver, Col., are taking steps to have a national mining and industrial exposition.

HARRIMAN came out ahead in a six-day "heel-and-toe" walking match in Chicago, covering 530 miles and winning $1,000. Tracey, the second man, made 523 miles and won $750, and Krohne came third with a score of 520 miles and a prize of $500.

From Washington.

FURTHER confirmations by the Senate: James Longstreet, United States marshal for Georgia; Absalom Blythe, United States marshal for South Carolina; Samuel W. Melton, United States attorney for South Carolina; Philip H. Emerson, associate justice supreme court, Utah.

THE nomination of Stanley Matthews to be a justice of the United States supreme court was confirmed in executive session of the Senate by a majority of one in a vote of forty-five.

SECRETARY WINDOM has issued a call for the redemption of the five per cent. bonds, with the proviso that all the coupon and $250,-000,000 of the registered bonds may be continued at 3½ per cent., at the wish of the holders.

THE nomination of Don A. Pardee to be circuit judge of the Fifth judicial district has been confirmed.

THE President nominated Charles E. Henry, of Ohio, to be marshal, and Frederick Douglas to be recorder of deeds, of the District of Columbia.

THE director of the mint estimates that the total gold circulation of the United States, including bullion in the treasury, amounted at the commencement of May to $520,000,000, of which about $264,000,000 was held as treasury and national bank reserves, and $256,000,000 was in actual circulation. There has been a total gain of gold coin and bullion to the country since July 1, 1879, of $234,000,000, of which $35,000,000 was added to the treasury, $59,000,-000 to the banks and $140,000,000 to the active circulation. The total amount of gold in the country makes a fair showing compared with the principal countries of Europe, being exceeded by only two. The amount estimated to be in England in 1880 was $596,000,000, of which $428,000,000 was in actual circulation, and France, with $927,000,000 of gold, had a circulation of about $816,000,000. The larger proportion of gold in active circulation in the latter two countries the director attributes in part to the fact that their coinage consists almost exclusively of denominations of less value than $5. The largest English gold coin is the sovereign, equivalent to $4.86⅔ of our money, while in France, out of a total coinage during the last seventy-seven years of $1,743,288,000 of gold, nearly ninety-nine per cent. was in pieces of less than $5. In the United States the bulk of the gold coinage has heretofore been double-eagles. From 1850 to 1880 nearly $920,000,000 was struck in that coin, $44,000,000 in eagles, $40,000,000 in half-eagles and $42,000,000,000 in pieces of smaller denominations.

THE postmaster-general has awarded the contract for furnishing the department with postal cards during the four years beginning July 1, to Woolworth & Graham, of New York city, who were the lowest bidders. Their bid was 54 58-100 cents per thousand. The last previous contract was at 69 56-100 cents per thousand. The saving to the government under this new contract—that is, on the number of cards estimated to be required—will be over $300,000. Under the contract ending on June 30 next the number of cards issued will be about 990,000,000. Under the new contract, which will expire on June 30, 1885, the estimated number will be 2,000,000,000. It would require three men over sixty years to count this number singly, working ten hours a day in the year, and counting at the rate of fifty a minute; and if the two billion cards could be placed end to end they would extend over 164,000 miles, or more than six times around the earth.

THE result of an investigation into American pork, made by order of Secretary Blaine, is a report setting forth the following facts: The swine of America are of the best and purest breeds, and are fed and fattened for market on corn. It is not believed that swine are thus fed in any other country. The reports published in Europe concerning the deaths of American hogs from hog cholera are gross exaggerations. The fears excited and fostered in parts of Europe by interested persons that any portion of hogs which have died or may die of cholera or from any other cause is or can be converted into merchantable lard are founded upon gross ignorance; for merchantable lard cannot be produced from such dead animals. The percentage of American hogs infected with trichinæ (though this question is thus far largely one of supposition) is in all probability, by reason of the superiority of the breed and feed, much less than that among the hogs in any other country.

FURTHER confirmations by the Senate: Richard A. Elmer, to be second assistant postmaster-general; Charles E. Henry, United States marshal for District of Columbia. Consuls: Albert L. Dow, at Aleppy, India; Sidney W. Cooper, at Guttenberg, Germany; Ernest L. Oppenheim, at Cadiz; McWalter B. Noyes, at Venice; Thaner M. Eder, at Guyaquil; Albert Rhoades, at Rouen, and A. Holderman, to be consul-general at Bangkok. William H. Steims, as postmaster at Rutherford, N. J.

Foreign News.

IN a speech in the house of commons on the land bill Mr. Bright said that if a great fleet, assembled at Cork or Galway, offered free passage to the whole population of Ireland it was probable that all, certainly that half, would find their way to the United States, which opened the doors to everybody. He should be sorry to see them go, but, though emigration would be a hardship to parents, it meant deliverance of the children from poverty and suffering.

LETTERS from Algiers, Africa, say that the remnants of Colonel Flatters' Sahara expedition were finally driven to take refuge in a cave, where they were starving, and resorted to cannibalism. Fifteen were eaten, including a sub-officer named Pobegian.

IN commemoration of the marriage of his son to the Princess Stephanie, the emperor of Austria has founded twenty-two scholarships at various schools, and has given 100,000 florins for the free admission of ten pupils to the establishment for the education of the daughters of officers. He has also granted complete or partial amnesty to 331 persons imprisoned for various offenses.

THE marriage of the Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, heir to the Austrian throne, and the Princess Stephanie, of Belgium, was solemnized in Vienna with imposing ceremonies. At 11 o'clock A. M. the procession entered the Church of St. Augustine, preceded by officers and pages of the truchsess (lord high steward) clad in red and gold. Then came chamberlains, magnates, privy councilors, knights of the golden fleece, officials of the court, archdukes and foreign princes, two by two, with their attendants. After a short interval the crown prince advanced in a general's gala uniform, wearing the Belgian order of Leopold and accompanied by Count Bombelles. There was another interval, and then came the emperor in a general's uniform, wearing the order of Leopold and the collar of the golden fleece. By his side was the king of the Belgians in the uniform of his Austrian regiment, wearing the grand cross of the order of St. Stephen, and followed by a numerous train of generals of the guard and members of the Belgian court. Then came another interval. A joyous murmur ran among the spectators and then came the empress of Austria, wearing a diamond crown, her train borne by three pages. With her walked the queen of the Belgians in a magnificent robe. Between them was the bride, looking charming, but somewhat pale, her long train borne by four beautiful pages dressed in red. On entering the church the trains were taken by the chief maids of honor. The pages then formed in line at the church door. Then followed the archduchess, foreign princesses and ladies of the palace. At the church door the procession was received by the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague, Prince Schwarzenburg, who led the way with numerous assistant clergy down the long aisle to the altar. The imperial and royal pairs then took their places under the canopy on the evangelist side of the altar, while the bridal pair walked to the high altar. There they knelt in prayer, tears being visible in the eyes of the bride. The cardinal archbishop then proceeded with the ceremony. The conclusion of the ceremony was welcomed by the report of musketry and the ringing of church bells. During the wedding the royal bride broke out into a sudden fit of weeping and trembled with excitement. The ceremony was followed by a banquet, after which the newly-married pair departed for the Chateau of Luxenberg. Prince Rudolph is twenty-three years of age, while his bride is only sixteen.

FRENCH anti-Jewish riots have broken out in the Ukraine, Russia, and it is feared they may terminate in a frightful social war, as in many places the Jews form a majority of the population.

Mr. JONAS, editor of the New York *Volks-Zeitung*, who is traveling in Germany, was arrested at Dresden recently under the socialist law. He was kept under surveillance for nine days and then suffered to go. He has applied to the American minister at Berlin for redress.

IN Palmer & Sullivan's camp, near Acambaro, Mexico, Engineer Sackerider became insane and killed Engineers Martin and Jones. Sackerider was killed by Filley, the chief of the party.

THE Christian population of Koritscha, Macedonia, has risen against the Turks on account of heavy taxation and abuses by the authorities. Some fighting has taken place, and a number of persons were killed. The Christians were victorious.

THE czar of Russia has issued a proclamation calling upon his subjects to aid him in extirpating the Nihilists.

THE agitation against the Jews, which in Germany has been literary and controversial, has broken out into open violence in Russia. The Austrian consul at Kieff reports to his government that the warehouses of Jewish merchants in Kieff and other places in Southern Russia have been a prey to pillage. Serious rioting has also broken out at Vasilikow, where the people attacked the Jews at the railway station, where they had gathered to leave the place. The military had to be sent to the rescue of the Jews. There was two days' rioting at Berezowka, in the government of Cherson. Shops were pillaged and three Jewish houses burned. There was a serious encounter between the peasants and the village authorities at Victorowk, in the government of Odessa, owing to the authorities trying to recover stolen property. Troops were dispatched there from Odessa. At Kieff troops were stationed in the streets. One person was killed and eighteen wounded. There were 1,400 arrests. The whole of the Jewish quarter in Kieff, known as Podol, has been burned. The damage is estimated at 30,000,000 rubles. Crowds of refugee Jews are crossing the Austrian frontier at Podaulocyzska.

J. K. EMMETT, the actor, has frequently failed to keep his engagement at various theaters in this country on account of drunkenness. A few days ago he was announced to appear as "Fritz" at a theater in Liverpool, but on the opening night Mr. Emmett was absent. A day or two afterward he was placed in a lunatic asylum.

MORE arrests under the coercion act have been made in Ireland.

GENERAL MELIKOFF, commander of St. Petersburg, and three Russian state ministers, have resigned.

A NAVAL officer named Sukhanoff has been arrested in St. Petersburg charged with complicity in the late czar assassination.

AT Kuba in the Caucasus fifty-three persons escaped from jail. They were pursued, when seventeen of them were killed and three recaptured. The others made good their escape.

THE crop prospects in England are very discouraging, drought and late frosts having killed oats and barley and seriously injured wheat. The general trade of the country is also reported to be at present in a depressed condition.

THE town of Vissane, near Janina, has been pillaged by brigands, who carried off several women and some persons of note.

THE French success in Tunis has caused intense excitement in Italy, and the members of the Italian cabinet have resigned and a new ministry has been formed.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate Special Session.

Mr. Kellogg called up his resolution calling upon the heads of the various executive departments for information relative to the clerks and employes in their respective departments, including information as to the person or persons on whose recommendation such clerks or employes were appointed. Mr. Sherman opposed the resolution. Under the existing law, he said, there was a register made up of all officers and employes of the government, which was itself a very expensive document. It contained all the information called for by the present resolution, with the exception of the information relative to the person or persons on whose recommendation the appointments were made. That information would only give a handle to enable persons seeking office to get out men who were valuable from long public service. Mr. Bayard agreed with Mr. Sherman in opposing the resolution, and moved that it be referred to the committee on printing. Mr. Kellogg argued that the information asked for by the resolution was not contained in the "Blue Book." It was for the use of the more than scores of persons employed in the various departments who were born in Northern States and has never seen a State south of Mason and Dixon's line, and who were, however, credited to Southern States, that wrong ought to be righted. Let the resolution be referred to the committee on printing, and let the whole question be taken into consideration. The resolution was referred to the Committee on printing. Mr. McDill called up his resolution directing that hereafter there shall be contained in the Official Register of the United States information as to the congressional district from which each government employe is appointed. Mr. Brown offered an amendment providing that if should also contain information as to whether such employes are white or colored. The resolution and amendment were referred to the committee on printing. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire into and report at the next session of Congress what measures are needful to secure the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice-President. Adopted.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate two communications from Messrs. Conkling and Platt, in which these gentlemen requested that announcement be made to the Senate that they had forwarded their resignations as Senators from New York to the governor of that State. The reading of these letters caused great commotion in the Senate chamber. After the excitement had subsided Mr. Burnside, from the committee on foreign relations, reported favorably the resolution declaring the consent of the United States a necessary condition precedent to the construction of ship canals or railways across the isthmus, and then the Senate went into executive session.

A Terrible Malady and Its Cause.

The terrible malady known as the pellagra has at length aroused the serious attention of the Italian government and the municipal authorities of some of the leading cities of the districts where it prevails. It seems to have been unknown before the middle of the last century, and its ravages are confined to those of the rural laboring population who are ill-fed and overtasked, and even then only afflict certain districts. Sardinia and Sicily are exempt from it. The provinces of Brescia, Padua, Piacenza and Ferrara suffer most—in Brescia 80 in the 1,000. The earliest sensations of the person attacked are an itching and redness on the hands and feet, followed by attenuation of the whole body. Finally the patient becomes a mere mummy, dried up, apathetic, insentient. A tendency to suicide is a marked characteristic of the malady, which frequently ends in madness. Great pains have been taken to discover the origin of this terrible trouble. It is established beyond a doubt that poor food is the main cause, but obviously there must be something more than this, inasmuch as the pellagra has not broken out in Ireland and many other countries where the food has been as scanty. A most intelligent reporter of the Pavia chamber of commerce seems to have solved the mystery in the course of his painstaking inquiries on the spot. The flour of maize forms the basis of the food of Pellagra's smitten populations, and the peasants there rarely consume it in a wholesome condition, but eat it more or less fermented, formed into bread so revolting that the very pigs recoil from it, and washed down with water almost always of the worst. If maize be sound and of good quality no ill results follow, even if it be used exclusively, but pellagra almost certainly follows the exclusive use of damaged maize by those in weak condition. It has often been observed here, says a New York paper, that Italians will undertake the most noisome labor, and that they live more frugally than any other class in the community. But to thousands of them the hardest life in New York must be luxury to what they have known at home. The Pavian reporter tells us that in the richest districts may be seen a population morally reduced to the level of brutes, and physically ruined by the inhuman severity of its labor, infamous food and shameful lodging. The proprietors and their agents appear to be utterly indifferent to the condition of the laborers. Now that the government and the great cities have turned their attention to the subject there seems some ground to hope that this frightful state of things may be at last abated.

A test of the capacity and inclination of American college students and graduates for practical journalism is about to be made. Mr. W. R. Balch, the editor of the Philadelphia *American*, offers $1,500 in prizes for the best editorials, the best special essays and the best poems written by college students or college graduates. There are two sets of prizes—twenty-one in all—offered by the *American*. One set is for college students only; the second set of prizes is for those who have been graduated from American colleges. The topics are not limited.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

Edgar T. Page, Esq., druggist, writes us from Chicopee Falls that Mr. Albert Guenther, under Wild's hotel, has used that remarkable rem